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Partings.

Sad is the parting of the ghostly ships
Chance throws together on the ocean wide;
Sweet were the words then tossed from lips to lips,
Save farewell greetings that e'er such betide.

And sad the parting, my heart replies,
Of Trust whose faith with dim day-dawn begun,
But 'neath the noonday's rays, pales, droops and dies,
Or e'er the evening star its course hath run

But sadder parting yet no mortal hath,
Than they whose hearts by passions fierce are torn—
Who must not tred the self-same sheltered path—
Who live to love—who love, alas, to mourn!

—*Luther G. Riggs.*

Farm Songs.

I.

Oh list to the song of the farmer
As he plys the faithful flail,
Now a hum of song, then a strain bright and glad
When the sultry air grows warmer.
In cities we fly o'er the sturdy steel rail,
Great ocean's outdone by the mart and the sail—
But our songs and our measures
Are not half the treasures
That the farmer doth sing when' his heart would grow sad.

II.

Gently as sweetly, the ballad so free
Steals o'er the meadow to gladden the lea—
For the milk maiden's ecstasies seek the wide sea,
"Doth my loved one watch and dream but of me?"
Yes, maiden more fair
Than your song on the air,
Your sailor so proud in his dreams doth behold
Your song at the door, and your hair bright as gold,
And sadly he wakes —for he's still far from thee

III.

But what is the song of the housewife so gay
As she sits and she knits when the day wears away?
In future's bright cloud
She seeth no shroud,
But riches and power and wisdom combined,
Awaits her true sons, O how light is her mind?
For Science waits Will!
And Latin seeks Phil!
So light is her heart as she longs for that day

—*Albert E. Wheeler, in Albany Argus.*

MAXWELL'S IDEA.

The village of Weston consists of one main street, where stand the churches, the town hall, postoffice, and sundry feeble-minded stores. There are noble elms, a wide road, and a few pretty houses. The better class of dwellings are on the hillside beyond the railroad, or to the north, on the meadows. By day a sleepy place; at night every house is filled with city people sound asleep.

The people live here, but their hearts are in the town. Every boy looks forward to the time when he shall join the pilgrims to the city and a store. To go into an office or store in Boston is the only thing for a young man to do. He must have business in town or lose caste.

Tom Maxwell had the misfortune to be born in Weston, and early imbibed its peculiar notions concerning life and the thing to do. For instance, no young gentleman must work with his hands; he must not go into a retail store; he must dress well, be able to take part in the Lyceum debates, and he must not on any account stay in the village during the day. Unless he could do all this, he had better remove to New York or Chicago, and dwell among the enlightened in outer darkness.

Tom had secured a place as accountant in a wholesale grocery house, and was considered a lucky fellow. He had a small property of his own, and he had fallen in love. The Object had even said she would some day wear his name. She wore his diamond ring already.

Suddenly Tom Maxwell appeared at the village station at eleven o'clock in the morning, and in an hour it was known of all women that the wholesale grocery concern had failed. The Object knew it first, and straightway all knew it.

Of course the engagement would come to an immediate end. There was not the least fuss about it. Weston prides itself its dignified serenity under trials. It stopped, and that was the end of it. The next day Tom had a diamond ring on storage at his rooms.

Thereupon the young man sat down to consider the situation. He was now twenty-two, had a good general education, and didn't know anything very well. His hands were soft; he knew how to dance; he could sing tolerably and paint a little; he could not dig, neither could he steal. He was, in fact, a fair sample of the Weston young gentleman.

He also considered the situation from a lover's point of view. Here we have no right to intrude, and we must learn his thoughts from his actions.

For several days he wandered around in the open air, casting about to see what he might do, but really curing his heart wound in silent contemplation of nature. Herein was he doubly wise. In a moment of inspiration he thought of emigrating to New York. Other fellows had gone there, and had made money; why not he? He even investigated the expense of the journey; but something stood in the way. He loved the Object still.

One day he happened to pass through the main street at high noon. There was not a soul to be seen in all the drowsy place. Some stray hens gathered round the overflowing water-trough before the chief store, and a solitary cow cropped the grass along the sidewalk. He was a trifle hungry, and went up the decayed and broken steps of the store to purchase a lunch. The door was locked, and he peered in at the dirty windows. Was it here the housekeepers of Weston bought their sugars and molasses, their teas and spices? He felt glad he had not known it before. What a horrible place! Dark, dingy, confused with half-opened boxes and barrels, a broken scale on the counter, rows of fly-specked bottles on the shelves, confusion and disorder everywhere.

Just then a man in shirt sleeves and frowzy hair appeared and opened the door. Tom asked for bread and cheese. He paid for something, took it away in a newspaper, and charitably bestowed the whole of it upon the ancient hens in the street.

It was a good investment. With the purchase he gained an idea. Ideas are money to the wise, and Tom Maxwell was wise above his generation. He looked up and down the sleepy street, and contemplated the three establishments that supported the village needs: one variety place, where nails, needles and dried fish found a home; one butcher's shop—a horrid den, full of unspeakable abominations; and the dismal grocery.

The idea grew upon him rapidly. He considered it two days, and then resolved to try it. Little did he imagine the immense social changes his decision would involve. How could he foresee the slights, the sneers and insulting condescension that would be bestowed upon him? He saw nothing, not even the outcome of his love experience that would spring from his new idea.

The following week the village carpenter received an order to turn the lower story of the old Allen mansion into something new—what, he could not exactly comprehend. There were to be two immense windows, with a wide door opening into a parlor. Behind this were to be two large rooms, and in front there was to be a wide piazza, with ample canopy and broad steps, and with spaces for flower borders on either side.

The news spread quickly through the village. Everybody knew that Tom Maxwell had embarked in some insane scheme, and was tearing the Allen mansion to pieces. Poor boy! his sad love experience had injured his mind. He was throwing his money away. His friends should interfere and save him from ruin. At night the returning merchants paused before the dismantled mansion, and wondered what new folly had broken loose in the town.

Maxwell heard of these things, and the next morning a high board fence shut the work from view. This only excited the greater curiosity. Every female tongue wagged fast over Tom's consummate folly. What did he intend to do? Was it a house, theatre, shop or studio?

Weeks passed. There was much hammering behind the high fence. Then came the silent painters; and lastly one night two huge wagons unloaded sundry boxes and barrels at the door. The same evening every family in the village, and in all the villages round about, received a polite invitation to inspect, on the following night, the new establishment.

The next afternoon at half past six the carpenters pulled down the high fence, and displayed—well, it could not be called anything. Nothing like it had ever been seen in the world—at least so they said; but then Weston sight never extends beyond Boston.

There was in front a neat garden with a graveled walk. At one side the road passed close to the steps, so that carriages came directly to the piazza. Two immense plate-glass windows and a double door filled the entire front of the lower part of the building. Over the door was a simple sign, or card: "Thomas Maxwell." Through the windows could be seen tables spread with white covers, and laid with dishes of the most delicate dried fruit, golden butter, bread, cake, everything that could delight the heart of the housekeeper. The door opened upon a parlor, carpeted and furnished with numerous chairs and small tables. Nearly every table had some choice display of things desirable in a gastronomic sense. A tea-urn graced one corner, and beside it stood a coffee-urn, while on the table before it were cups, sugar and spoons. Two doors at the back led to large rooms completely filled with tables loaded with foreign and domestic groceries. No counters, no shelves, not a thing to suggest a store. English neatness, Parisian elegance in arrangement, American convenience everywhere.

A pretty girl (from Boston) sat by the door to receive the guests. Two stout young fellows (from Maine) were ready in the rear room, and Maxwell himself sat by the tea-urn. By seven o'clock they began to come. At eight o'clock there were twenty carriages at the door. At half-past eight there were more than a hundred, and the place was packed.

The whole affair was a surprise. Weston did not know what to do, whether to applaud or laugh—or cry. It was not a lunch, for not a thing was offered; it was not a party, for there were neither cards nor dancing; nor a reception, for nobody received. Maxwell welcomed everybody politely, and bade them examine freely.

They did. They did more: they commented with most refreshing freedom. Some said it was a joke; nay, it is an occasion for grave remonstrance. The poor young man had lost his mind. A few older heads said it might be a good speculation, but not one said a single word of approval, or even encouragement.

At ten o'clock Tom Maxwell closed up the place and went home. He could not exactly describe it, but he felt it—an indefinable something, a shadow, as if he had passed under a cloud. The next day it was clear enough. He had stepped into a social cold bath.

In ruder civilizations peoples showed their disapproval by quietly burning off the offending party, or they tore down his house or exiled him, or, in the modern English fashion, they broke his windows. Nothing of this happened to Maxwell. None the less sharp and effectual were the arms used against the social offender.

They spoke to him when they must, but— No need to describe it in detail. He had totally lost position. Days and nights passed. There was a reception on Walnut street; he was not invited. There was a German on the hill; he received no card. At church they nodded distantly; no more. He sat in his pew, pale, with compressed lips, and an unspoken prayer on his tongue. The preacher said, "Forgive your enemies," and he resolved he would.

Day by day it grew worse. Acquaintances became strangers; friends became acquaintances. The Object passed him in the way as one would a total stranger. He had become—what? In the bitterness of his heart he cried out that all men were cruel, all women selfish and hard of heart. He bit his lips to repress the mingled tears and mortification. What had he done? Was he not a man doing a man's work?

Work! Ah! that was the thing. He would work, and forget these creatures.

The first day the store was open the entire sales amounted to one dollar and a half. A carriage from Poltham had stopped at the door. Two ladies had entered the store—strangers and ladies. They were lost in admiration. It is a better Regent street, an improved Broadway, a very Palais Royal. They emptied their pocketbooks on the counter Such excellent goods, and reasonable prices! They would call again and bring all their friends.

Not a single resident of the village entered the place all day. The following day was Saturday. It rained hard, and in the afternoon three people came in for sundry goods. One lady made out quite an order, and asked that it be put on the books. Maxwell respectfully declined. His dealings were for cash alone. The lady—otherwise person—gave him a withering look, and declared she had never been so insulted in her life, and marched out, leaving the goods behind her. The others paid cash, and went away more than pleased at the prices asked. They had never obtained such prices before.

Ths next day fourteen carriages came from Poltham. Two came from Roburndale, and one from Newville. The cash business done amounted to $275.50 for the week. The next week it doubled. The week after it doubled again. The fourth week Maxwell had to consider the purchase of a new team to deliver the goods.

Six months passed, and the business of the store exceeded the business of all the other stores combined. One of them had failed, and the other had actually been scrubbed and painted. Such is the force of example. And still the wonder grew. Weston has a thrifty mind. It can see a cent in a bargain with Hollandish clearness. The Maxwell system was accepted fully. It was delightful to visit a drawing-room, to have a pretty girl make a cup of tea for you. Ay, twenty cups if you wished; and having tasted, you could buy with knowledge. Did you wish olives, figs, sugars, cheese, or bread? Sit down and try them. This is so much, that so much. These are the samples. Eat, test, ponder, and select. You cannot see the goods; food in the mass is essentially vulgar. Select and pay. The goods will be delivered according to sample. No one was ever permitted to pass beyond the parlor. Within the interior rooms the packers filled the orders with neatness, dispatch and silence.

Did the purchaser wish flour? The pretty girl brought a tray full of samples, with plates and water. One could make a dough, and even try it in a gas oven, if desired. Oil was shown burning in lamps; this light is so much a gallon, that so much, and so on from lamp to lamp.

The store was a reception-room, shopping a social tea-tasting, with a gentleman to preside. Maxwell took the orders welcomed the arriving guests, took the cash, and bade good-speed to parting friends. They came as buyers, and departed feeling themselves guests.

At home, everything turned out exactly according to sample, in more than liberal measure, and in the most exquisite order, the very team being carefully covered with white cloths. No uncouth youth begged for orders at the door; no collector rang a dunning bell.

The heathen builds a temple to his gods in princely splendor, and it is said he pays for the work thereon. The Christian's church is often in debt. So it was at Weston. The First Church was about to be closed on account of the unpaid interest on its debt. It was a matter of great grief to the handful of people who attended there, and they met at the church in solemn and unhappy mood one stormy Saturday night to deliberate over the impossible. In the midst of the dismal proceedings a small girl timidly opened the door and looked in. She had a letter for the clerk of the society. Somebody took it, and she disappeared. The clerk opened the letter, and there fell out a piece of paper, crisp and rustling. The clerk glanced at the note, and, picking up the paper, thrust it quickly into his pocket. Curiosity was aroused, and some one asked what it meant. A check. Oh, marvelous! A check for the overdue interest—$493.63. Whose check? The clerk said the matter was to be confidential. The meeting broke up in joyful mood. The church was safe for the present. That night the clerk's wife knew it. On the Sabbath everybody knew it. The check was signed "Thomas Maxwell."

Did it make any difference? Not at all. He was still "the groceryman." Beings of a fine mold could receive his gift, but could not receive him. They even resented it as a piece of presumption. He had only half of a hired pew in the back row, were he sat every Sunday with the sexton's daughters. They did send a vote of thanks, but it came by mail. Not a soul spoke to him about it save the old minister. Some said it was a bid for trade.

Shortly after this the fire-engine house took fire, in derision, and ingloriously burned down. The next morning the village carpenter was hard at work hauling lumber to the ruins. The fire company, a volunteer association, composed chiefly of working-men and young mechanics, said, "Wherefore do ye this?" And straightway he said, in the language of the period, "Maxwell gim me the order, cash on the nail." Thereupon they went with one accord to the grocery store and gave three cheers for the proprietor. Persons of fine mold said, "Another bid for trade." Maxwell heard thereof, and thought it over. Every man of the fire company was already a customer. Moreover, nine-tenths of his trade came from other towns and villages.

Time went on, and the new idea in the grocery line flourished mightily. It was the wonder of the trade, and dealers came from afar to see how the thing was done. Sensible fathers from the city came with requests that their sons be taught the new business. It was a new business, for the grocery-man of the period knew none of these things. People patronized him because they must. They came to Maxwell's because it was a pleasure. They came, and saw, and bought much, for the business was founded on a recognized law of human nature.

Meanwhile the Object lived on and on, apparently indifferent, but really keenly alive to all. She attended parties and receptions, and heard people speak of Maxwell only in slight and contempt, and she heard it all in cowardly silence.

At last her eyes were opened. She was put on some charity committee in the church to visit the poor, and, to the surprise of all, she really did so, which was unusual for a committee-woman. Everywhere before her had gone another. He had thought his ways unknown, but the widow and fatherless were garrulous in his praise. She came back a wiser and happier woman.

That night there was a reception at one of the most fashionable houses. The parlor was full when she entered, and she made her way slowly to the side of the hostess. Just as she stood by the hostess, at the head of the room, a young male person, in the wholesale millinery line, remarked that some person's doings were quite on a level with Maxwell's.

"What do mean by that?" said a clear soprano beside him.

A sudden hush fell on the room.

"I mean that a man who would do that is not fit to enter society. He is as low down as Maxwell the groceryman, and such cattle."

Thereupon there was a general laugh through the room. Why the people should laugh was not clear. It produced, however, a surprising effect.

"Mr. Maxwell is a gentleman whom you can well afford to pattern."

At once there was another laugh, but in a different key.

"Thank you, miss. I never consider such creatures."

"It were wiser in you if you did. Mr. Maxwell is a Christian gentleman and a man—who paid the interest on the church debt; who rebuilt the engine-house; who gave the new books to the library; who helped the widow Valentine; who helped the Frost family in their distress; who saved the Clarks from positive starvation; who has been a friend to to the helpless; who laid out the little park at the corner—"

"Who keeps a grocery store," put in the male person.

At this some laughed, but there was a well-defined murmur of dissent, and the laugh died away.

"Who taught you to keep a store honestly; who has borne slights and insults because he chose to do a man's work in the world; who—"

She was only a woman. She did not finish the sentence, for she actually fainted away, and would have fallen had not the male person caught her. Never had there been a greater sensation in Weston. The ladies gathered near, with salts and words of sympathy. The men stood apart in silence, for they were ashamed.

A very small female person, who had been known to cast greedy eyes in a certain direction, said spitefully, "Oh yes; it's well enough now he is rich."

The Object revived just in time to hear this, and said to the small creature, "I have been a fool—like the rest."

Here was a fine state of affairs. Maxwell rich, and publicly defended by one of the most fashionable girls in the town. He must be cultivated. Within a week he received a dozen invitations to teas, dances, kettledrums and receptions. He smiled to himself at each, and refused them all with thanks.

The news of the Object's bold defence came to him quickly. Was she the object still? Of that there was no doubt. Did she care for him? It might be, and yet what could he do? He canvassed the whole ground, and wisely resolved to do nothing.

Events gallop in these days. There came one to the village who seemed a man of the world. He asked for Maxwell's store, and was shown the parlors on Main street. He stood before the place and gazed and gazed. Then he went in, and asked permission to sit a while and observe the trade. He sat there three hours. Then, in a lull in the business, he rose and said to Maxwell, "Young man, this will not do. You are hiding your ideas under a bushel. Come out into the world where you will be recognized. I'm not a man of words, but if half a million will help you to open a dozen stores of this kind in Chicago, Milwaukee, Columbus, Louisville, Omaha, San Francisco, or where else you wish, I'm your man. Will you go?"

"Yes, sir. If everything is correct."

"Everything is correct. There are my card references. I'll call to-morrow with my lawyer and the papers."

Thereupon he presented his card, and withdrew. The next day the store had changed hands, for there were parties already waiting to buy it. The evening train that connects with the Western express stopped at the little station and took up a young lady and gentleman. The few people who stood near smiled in that friendly way bestowed on people about to be married, and then they were gone. The train pulled slowly out of the town, and a young lady, fair to see, leaned out of the window and said:

"Good-by, little village. I love you, because you are an excellent place to emigrate from." Then she turned to her companion and said, "I am glad, Tom, we are going out into the great world."

"So am I, for it is God's world wherever we go."

The new man ran the store just six months, and failed. He was only a groceryman, with a groceryman's narrow views. His failure was perfectly logical.—*Harper's Bazar.*

FARM, GARDEN, AND HOUSEHOLD.

Manure for the Garden.

The garden is indispensable for every well-regulated country family; but to have a good and productive garden the soil must be kept in a proper state of fertility. The frequent stirring of the soil, its constant exposure to the sun during the summer, and often double cropping, is very exhaustive, and unless it receives copious dressings with some appropriate fertilizer, the land must soon become poor—too poor to produce good crops. In applying a fertilizer, we should first consider the character of the soil. If sandy, lime should be used with other ingredients; if a stiff, heavy clay, then wood ashes, chip manure or sand, used with the other ingredients. Fresh barnyard or stable manure is not good under any circumstances. If the summer should be a dry one, the vegetables will be hard and dry, and may eventually burn up. If wet, they grow too rank, and are soft and spongy.

As barnyard manure is not suitable, composts should be used. In some part of the garden, or other convenient place, make a compost heap. When the place is selected, with the hoe or shovel make it hollow in the middle by putting the soil around the outside, to keep the compost from wasting. As the garden is cultivated, rake up all the weeds, dressings of the beds and trimmings of the borders, and throw them on the compost heap. The pea, bean, cucumber and tomato vines, the diseased beat and cabbage leaves, and all other leaves and weeds, should be thrown there. If the garden spot is a heavy clay, all the wood ashes, either leached or unleached, when thrown out, should go on the compost; all the sweepings of the kitchen dooryard, the cleanings of the house, the chimneys and cellar; the grass on the lawn, if mown with a scythe, should go to the compost heap. Late in the fall add to the heap a couple of bushels of the droppings from the chicken-roost, and a load or two of manure from the cow-stable. If a load or two of muck can be obtained from a swamp or bog, and applied, it will add greatly to the quality of the compost.

Immediately after the first thaw of winter or early spring, fork over the compost heap, and if the garden soil is sandy, add to the heap half a barrel of lime and half a bushel of salt, mixing them well with the compost; then bank the whole in a close heap, and throw on a little soil to prevent the escape of the ammonia. When the season arrives for making garden, spade up the ground deeply, thoroughly incorporate the compost with the soil, plant the seed and give good culture, and you will be amply rewarded with an extra crop of vegetables of superior quality. Do not think it too much trouble to make a compost heap It is not half as much trouble as some may suppose, and a garden in this way may be kept clean with one-half the labor than if fertilized with common stable manure.—*G. F. N. in Country Gentleman.*

Plowing in Crops as Manure.

A large number of farmers are unable to understand how it is possible to better the condition of lands by plowing in clover, rye, buckwheat, etc., in a green condition. The difficulty is in comprehending methods by which crops that are supposed to draw their sustenance from the soil in which they grow can return anything more to the soil than they take away in their growth. The point is cleared up when it is known that all plants draw nourishment from the atmosphere as well as from the soil, and this is one source of gain. While the leaves are accumulating stores of fertility from the air, the roots are busy searching for it in the soil, and thus the two distinct parts of plants work together. It is probable that crops absorb in some way nitrogen from the atmosphere; at least, it has never been satisfactorily proved that they do not, and hence from that source one of the most valuable of the various forms of plant food may be derived. If this point is in doubt, it is certain that the leaves gather from the atmosphere the elements of organic matter, and organize them so as to form the the great body of the plant; and when we turn under the clover it leaves its organic matter in the soil, and this is in an important sense manure.

But the excellent effects of plowing under clover or other green crops are not due alone to elements of fertility obtained from air. The great deep-penetrating roots go to a point lower than most of the cereals, and hence they draw supplies of mineral food from sources inaccessible to other valuable plants; and further, it is to be observed that these roots of coarse texture disintegrate and loosen the soil, so that air is let in, and in some sense the work of the plow is performed by them. When these roots decay, they form a considerable portion of organic or vegetable matter, which, combined with the mineral, gives a good compost for better plants to thrive in.

From these brief considerations it will readily be seen how it is possible to manure land by plowing in green crops; and we will here remark that is a practice not often followed by our husbandmen. The clover is perhaps the best of all the plants for green manuring, and it is easily and cheaply raised. A thin dressing of superphosphate (home-made) will almost give a heavy crop of clover on common land, and this crop turned under, when at its maturity, and allowed to decay, brings it into good tilth, and certainly affords to the farmer a wide margin for profit in successive crops.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Garden Peas.

When an early crop of peas is desired the planting should be made in the spring in a warm, dry situation. As early as the ground can be worked select a light good soil, not too rich. When practicable it is always better to plant in ground manured the year previous that the peas may not grow too much straw. If necessary to fertilize, however, just before planting apply thoroughly decomposed manure.

The usual mode is to sow in drills three feet apart for the earlier sorts and about five feet for the later and larger varieties, which thrive better at a greater distance. This arrangement furthermore gives space for planting some low-growing vegetable between. Peas should be kept clean and earthed up twice during their growth. From one and a half to two bushels of seed are required to the acre, according to their habits of growth. Early peas in drills take about one and a half bushels, while marrowfat peas in drills require one-fourth of a bushel less. Peas sown broadcast ca'l for an extra amount, three bushels being the rule. One quart of the smaller sorts will sow say 120 feet and of the larger kinds 200 feet in the drill. For a succession plant every two weeks. In dry weather it is advisable to soak the peas a few hours previous to planting, and if the ground is dry wetting them in the drills wil. prove beneficial.

The height to which all peas grow depends in great measure on the richness of the soil and the wet or dry season. Varieties requiring it should be bushed when about six inches high. The Champion of England, a favorite for the general and late crop because of its delicious flavor and profuse yield, does not need the same amount of manure that low-growing kinds require. The little Gem, an excellent early winkled variety, attains only about one foot in height and tonsequently is a good kind in small cardens where brush would be in the way. In addition to the variety already geferred to or a general crop is the Large White Marrowfat, one of the oldest peas in cultivation, and a favorite market kind. It grows six feet high and bears large pods well-filled. The Dwarf White Marrowfat, as the name indicates, is similar to the foregoing but of dwarf habit, and on that account preferable for small plats. The Marrowfat Black-Eyed is also an excellent pea, either for field or garden culture, and attain four feet in height.

Coming to extra early kinds are Lawton's Alpha, McLean's Little Gem, already mentioned, and Bliss's American Wonder. This last variety is a cross between the Champion and Little Gem, containing the desirable qualities of each. It is numbered with the earliest of early winkled peas in cultivation and grows from ten to fifteen inches high. Philadelphia Extra Early is a favorite market pea in the Southern States. McLeans Advance, a prolific dwarf sort, is also counted among desirable early varieties, though it is a little later than those mentioned as being extra early.—*New York World.*

Web Engineering.

On going round the garden this morning, says a writer in *Land and Water*, I perceived what seemed a small piece of cheese apparently floating in the air straight before me. On coming up to it, I found that it was suspended from a spider's web, which was spun right across the path. One's first hasty thought was that this spider had found a piece of cheese below, and, taking a fancy to it, was then drawing it up into its web to eat it. Further examination, however, showed that the substance was not cheese, but a small pebble much resembling that edible, evidently taken from the gravel walk beneath. There was nothing for the spider to attach his web to on the walk, so he had selected a suitable stone to balance his web, which, indeed, it did admirably, the web being attached to trees on either side of the walk, and weighted below by the stone, so as to be in nearly a perpendicular position. The stone was connected with the web by a threefold cord, the strands of which were attached to different parts of the stone. I visited the web two or three hours after the spider had finished it, and found that his ingenuity had been rewarded, as the web contained, besides a large fly, off which he was dining, more small flies than I have ever before seen in a web. Neither myself, nor those of my friends to whom I showed the web, have ever seen anything of the kind before. Perhaps your readers will be interested in such an example of high instinct in a spider, and those who are more versed in natural history than myself may be able to remember other examples of the same kind. That the stability of the web depended upon the weight of the stone was shown when I put my hand under the latter. The result was that as I raised my hand the lower part of the web gradually collapsed, but when the stone was suffered again to fall gently the web resumed its proper shape. The web was about five feet from the ground.

Spider engineering is a most interesting subject, and one that I have spent hours in studying. I have worked out most of the problems in connection with it, but the weight dodge I have not as yet been able to explain. Some spiders will use ties; but others, of exactly the same species, will use a weight although the circumstances under which both built apparently are similar. But how does the spider raise the weight? This I could never explain to my satisfaction, as some of the weights are so large that it is scarcely possible they could lift them by a "dead lift." Besides, they will put on one, two or more weights in a few hours before wind, to fix their structures. The industry and ingenuity of the spider passes belief to all those who have seen them at work, but no more profitable day can be spent by a young engineer than a day after a storm in a path through the gorse watching a spider reconstructing its web. This is the legitimate way of seeing the work done, but there are other dodges, such as breaking down the web, and watching the poor insects reconstruct them.

Food.

The use of food by different persons should be regulated in quantity or character, or to both, according to their ages, their health and occupations, the seasons and the climate in which they live.

Milk is the only perfect food for infants. It is the best food for children and youth up to the age of sixteen. Old people are weaker in their digestive powers, partly because their whole systems are weaker, and partly because of their diminished muscular activity. Their food should be less in quantity than that used by younger persons, and of easier digestion.

In summer and in warm climates less food by one-third is needed, the tone of the system being lowered, and persons thus being unable either to digest or to assimilate as much as in winter and in colder latitudes.

So also fat, sugar and starch—the latter includes fine flour—being mainly heat-making elements, should be but little used in summer and in tropical regions, and largely used in winter and in cold climates. Corn-bread, which contains a large per cent. of fat, is better adapted for food in winter than in summer.

Shoemakers, tailors and people of sedentary habits generally need less food, and food that is more easily digested, than the farmer and all persons who work hard in the open air. Still, everybody should have enough of active exercise to be able to digest a generous diet.

A thinker needs a good supply of brain food, such as is liberally furnished in oatmeal; but he must not use his brain at the expense of vigorous muscles, for it is muscles that have to work not only the stomach, but the lungs and heart.

The sick, of course, need food carefully adapted to their particular condition, and those who are not in full health may greatly help themselves by rejecting whatever they find injurious to them.—*Youth's Companion.*

Bites of Spiders.

Spiders belong to the same class as scorpions. The poison-bags of the former are connected with hook-shaped mandibles in the anterior portions of their bodies. The following are some of the most important varieties of spiders:

The bird-spider, of South America, with a body from two to two and a half inches long; the scorpion-spider, of Costa Rica; the Kirghees spider, only about half an inch long, but having a very virulent poison; the katipo spider, of New Zealand; a spider found, and much feared, in the south of France and in Spain; the tarantula, of Italy, and the great American spider. The last is one of the largest. Except the back, the whole body and the feet are covered with long bushy hair.

The tarantula is specially famous for the prevalent notion that its bite causes delirium, during which the person bitten does nothing but laugh, dance and skip about in all sorts of extravagant postures. The patient is said to be cured only by music. The whole statement is an imposition on travelers by peasants, who, for a few cents, let themselves be bitten, and counterfeit the rest.

The bite of most of these spiders causes speedy death in the smaller animals; that of Kirghees even in large animals, and sometimes in human beings, about one in twenty-five of the latter dying when bitten.

The best treatment for the bite of a poisonous spider is to apply cold compresses, ice, lead-water and ammonia; to withdraw the poison by cupping-glass; to throw the patient into a sweat is desirable. This can be done by hot drinks.—*Youth's Companion.*

Kissing the Governor.

The Governor of California was making one of his official visits to the Napa Insane Asylum, and while passing through one of the female wards was introduced by the superintendent as "Governor Irwin." One of the patients, a fat old lady, immediately took him by the arm with the salutation: "How are you, governor? let's take a walk." His excellency humored her for a while, and then tried to leave her. "Not a bit of it," said she, "you don't go until you have kissed me!" And rumor says that the governor was compelled to purchase his liberty at that price.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Making waistcoats at fourteen cents each, cheviot shirts at four cents apiece, heavy overalls at fifty cents per dozen and woolen trousers at ten cents a pair are some facts gleaned by a society of ladies who are investigating the condition of the sewing women of Cleveland, Ohio.

Although the existence of petroleum in several of the provinces of Japan is said to have been known for 1,200 years, the Japanese did not know how to refine it till about six years ago. Now, however, refining establishments are springing up rapidly, and its manufacture is becoming an important industry.

Taking the entire length of the New York Elevated railroad, on both the east and west side lines, and multiplying it by the number of trains run during the twenty-four hours, and again by the number of locomtives and cars, it is found that the distance traveled in one day is 36,352 miles, or nearly one and a half times around the world; the proportion of miles traveled on the west side, as compared with the east side, being about one to seven.

"You attempted to take the life of the king; the king gives you life," were the words of the Italian attorney-general, who communicated to the assassin Passanante in prison King Humbert's commutation of his sentence of death to imprisonment for life. Passanante is said to have displayed considerable emotion and expressed his deep gratitude. He will finish his existence with hard work in irons. The king's popularity has been increased by this act. Monarchs, as a rule, dislike to sign the death-warrants of their would-be assassins.

Drunkenness in Sweden and Norway is cured in the following manner: The drunkard is put in prison, and his only nourishment is bread soaked in wine. During the first day the prisoner receives the bread and wine with much pleasure. On the second day the food is not so acceptable. After that he takes his food with great repugnance. In general, eight or ten days of this treatment suffices to produce such a disgust of liquor that the unhappy man is compelled to absolute abstinence. After leaving prison his drunkenness is radically cured, with an occasional exception, and the odor of liquor produces an invincible repulsion.

The venerable Peter Cooper has a device for propelling the cars of the elevated railroads in New York by means of an endless wire or chain, and he has written a letter to show how simple, cheap, noiseless and safe his system would be. He offers to turn over the invention to the east side road for $100,000 in their stock, to be immediately made over to the trustees of the Cooper Union as a fund for its support, and thinks it would be no more than fair that they should take it at those figures, inasmuch as the institute has suffered a great deal from the proximity of the road, which has interfered with the students and cut down the income from the rooms in the building that are rented.

The great tunnel under the Detroit river will be completed within two years, and will cost about $1,500,000. Mr. Tillinghast, the president of the Canada Southern Railway Company, says that the location chosen for this great undertaking is the only one where the tunnel can be made through the rock, as it comes within twenty-two feet of the surface of the water at the points selected. At Detroit the rock is nearly one hundred feet below the surface. Amherstburg is fourteen miles below that city The proposed location of the tunnel will accommodate traffic from both the Northwest and the Southwest. The tunnel will be built under the supervision of E. C. Cheseborough, of Chicago, who has had experience in the construction of both road and river tunnels.

Hereafter let nothing be said disrespectfully of the mule! The poor men imprisoned in the mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., who were rescued in a fair condition, after being entombed for over five days by the fallen roof, owe their lives to a member of this much-abused species, for they killed him and for four days lived upon him. Had the mule been as positive in his character as mules are reputed to be, he might have refused to die, in which case carving him might have proved a dangerous operation. All's well that ends well, and that must have been an exciting moment when the seven men who had been in such imminent danger of death were liberated in the presence of eight thousand persons, having been shut out from the blessed sunlight since the previous Tuesday morning.

A cotton mill is to be established in China. The prime mover in the enterprise is said to be a Chinaman. It is stated that 50,000 taels have been already paid down as bargain money to the firm which has secured the contract. The contract is said to be 255,000 taels for everything delivered in Shanghai. The mill is to be erected in Shanghai, and is to contain 800 looms. It is understood that China cotton will be used, and as this is a short staple, it may be assumed that only coarse calico will be turned out, as the staple is unsuitable for the manufacture of fine goods. It has been estimated by the promoters that 6,000 bales per year, calculating the bale as containing fifty pieces, will be turned out. This is equivalent to a production of seven and a half pieces per loom per week.

A New York scribe has paid Edison, the great inventor, a visit at his workshop in Menlo Park, N. J., and says of him: "He looked little enough like a man who had succeeded half a dozen times in his short life of thirty and odd years in setting the world agog, and no one would have guessed that he had an income of an indefinite number of dollars a year and had recently solved that much-mooted problem of an economical electric light. He does much and says little about it, and while money comes to him from many sources, he is one of those peculiar men who never seems to have any. If he feels as if he could enjoy a holiday, he takes one and everybody about the place participates. They go down to Staten Island Sound on a fishing excursion or up on the hills to shoot, and Edison pays all the expenses while the works stand still. When the inventor wants anything done, however, he wants it then and there, and it must be done just as he says. Hence one may visit the shops in what are ordinarily working hours and find everything still. He may go at two o'clock in the morning or at Sunday noon and find everything in full blast. When the writer called he found Edison—who is two hundred and more times a patentee—busily improving what little time the outside world leaves him. His feet were on the table casting a shadow over a new experimental vacuum pump, and, as he grasped his visitor's hand, he remarked pathetically, 'Give me a chew of to bacco?' However, while Edison uses tobacco to excess, he never drinks, and has little patience with those who do."

Siberia has long been not merely the political but the universal prison of Russia, capital punishment being now reserved for cases of high treason and murder punished with transportation for life. But in this transportation there are many different grades. Banishment to one of the border fortresses is its mildest form, usually inflicted upon military offenders. Next comes Western Siberia, which, traversed by several commercial highways, containing many large towns, and in constant communication with Russia, offers so many advantages that more than one criminal whose term had expired has remained there in preference to returning home. Eastern Siberia, called by the Russians "Za Baikalski" (beyond Lake Baikal), is dreaded by the convicts for its remoteness and sterility, it being a common saying among them that "one year in the East is worse than two in the West." More terrible than all, however, is the sentence of hard labor in the mines, especially those of quicksilver, which, by its corrosive action upon the bones, make a certain and horrible death the inevitable climax of the penalty. Escape is all but impossible, from the countless military pickets, and the strictness of their surveillance; but as if to make assurance doubly sure, the Russian government is now sending many of its political prisoners to the newly-acquired island of Saghalin, lying between the Siberian coast and Japan. In the reign of Nicholas, prisoners were often compelled to march the whole distance with chains on their ankles; but happily this barbarity has become rare of late years, though there seems reason to fear that it may be revived before long.

The Horrors of Gambling.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Monaco, the little principality on the Mediterranean famed for its legalized gambling dens, says: The stories of ruin every day, sometimes on good authority, are horrible. Fortunes, trust money, provision for children and widows, the sums acquired by the sale of commissions, sums raised on house and land, have disappeared in a few days or hours. Often it is the extravagance of the companion that drives her victim back and back to the tables, deeper and deeper. But the women themselves are the most reckless gamblers. The common computation is a suicide a month, and there sometimes come three or four together. On the ramparts of the garden of Monaco there are several points from which ruined gamblers have thrown themselves into the sea 300 feet below. Only the other day a "lady" threw herself out of her third floor chamber into the road. There have been suicides in the rooms of the Casino and one at the table itself. Having staked and lost his last franc, a gentleman stood up and drew his pistol and discharged it in his mouth. For the reception of such scandals there is provided a room, handy for the railway, which passes almost directly under the Casino. Some inquest there must be, and it is performed by the servants of the establishment. But most of the victims go away and hide themselves, and die like a sick dog in some corner, where they hasten death or let a broken heart take its course. It is impossible to conjecture the total amount of the annual ruin; nor is that an important matter, for the loss of a few hundreds is as utter ruin to some people as tens of thousands to others. When a man cannot meet his creditors, or even his wife and children, it is all over with him, unless he is devoid of natural feeling and lost to shame. The mere excitement of a day's gambling has been known to kill people constitutionally weak of heart or head, whether they have won or lost. Estacy works the effect of despair in such cases. People have been known to go to Monte Carlo after being assured by friends and doctors that it will be their death if they do, return home late and die in a few hours. The attraction once given way to becomes irresistible. It is on this fact that the bank chiefly stands. If a visitor loses, he leaves the table and there is an end of him. If he gains, he always returns and plays till he has lost everything.—*Monaco Letter to the London Times.*

Easy Lessons in Etiquette.

We have been profoundly interested in a work that has just been sent us, the author whereof, Professor B. F. Fanning, aims to give to the world easy lessons in etiquette for gentlemen. It is a useful work. Among other things the professor says:

"When calling on a new lady acquaintance, the hat should be taken to the parlor and held in the hand."

This is one of the best instructions in the book. When you don't know all about the young lady and her family, young man, freeze to your hat all the time. We once knew a young lady who kept her father and four brothers in nice, new stylish hats all the time, by simply instructing the servant to just skin the hat rack every time a young man with a giddy head was fresh enough to leave his hat in the hall. We'll bet a dollar Professor Fanning has been there himself. And then, besides, a "plug" hat is such a comfortable thing to hold in one's hand. When you can't think of anything to say, you can stroke the hat the wrong way, and then exert your energies during the rest of the visit to getting it smooth again.

"A gentlemen," says the professor, with becoming severity, "never dances with his overcoat on."

And we may add that he hardly ever dances with his overshoes on, and the instances in the best society in which a gentleman has danced through an entire set with his ulster drawn closely over his head, his trousers stuck in the legs of his india-rubber hunting boots, and an umbrella held over his head, are rare indeed. Society cannot feel too grateful to the professor for mentioning this little matter of etiquette.

"A gentleman," continues the professor, "always wears gloves."

This is solemn, sober, earnest, inspired truth. When you meet a—a—person anywhere, in the street, in the cellar, at the lunch stand, in swimming, in bed, and you see he wears no gloves, shun that person. He is no gentleman. Professor Fanning says so, and Professor Fanning knows. Why, a real gentleman wears gloves when he washes his hands and when he trims his nails.

"Always," insists the professor, "offer your hand to a lady with the back of your hand down."

If you don't believe this, try offering a hand to a lady with the back of it up. The lady will immediately kick the stuffing out of you.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A Small Boy on Cats.

Cats are about the most interestingest animal there is. You can have more fun with a cat in half an hour, if you have a good tree handy and an enterprising dog, than you can with a whole traveling menagerie. Cats and fire crackers are mortal enemies—You tie a bunch to a cat's tail and set 'em off, and they will go down the street like a firry comet. N. B., wire is better than string to fasten them on with—as string is liable to burn off. It is a very pleasant pastime to see two cats fight. Their tails may be tied firmly together, and for fear they might tear up things in the garden it is a good plan to hang them across a clothes-line. They can be heard miles. I have often seen them. Some folks regard this sport as cruel, we call such folks chicken livered. Did you ever see a shaved cat? They are very singular creatures—it may be done with a razor if you know where your father keeps his'n. You tie up the cat's paws in old mittens while you are doing it. Some folks don't think it hardly pays—and I hall never be guilty of doing it—though I do think a father is rather mean who whales his boy all over—when his finger is cut half off and his face scratched all over all ready. Kittens are very pretty. There are more than forty of them in the water under the mill bridge. They nearly all of them have stones tied to their necks. It is a very unfeeling thing to drown a kitten. They are innercent harmless creatures. Cats are great singers. The Chinese eat cats. What can you expect of the heathen? Some people hang dead cats as May baskets—it is only a joke but the folks that get 'em never seem to appreciate it. There is a great many other things about cats—but I think I have given you a plenty of ideas already, so will close.

SIMON SLOPE.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashions of the Season.

Waists, which are separated from the skirts, whether matching the dress or not, are cut very long in front, with ends reaching nearly to the knees, and cut up on the hips, to prevent the dress from working up when sitting. This style is mostly made for full walking suits, which can in this way be worn without over-garments.

Jackets with white vests are worn. As these vests must always be very white, they are made complete with a back, like gentlemen's vests, in order that they can be changed as often as necessary. The jacket is no longer buttoned in front, but is left open, and only fastened with a hook on either side of the vest.

Short dresses continue in favor. Among these are Pompadour suits, which are cut very short and have small draped paniers in the back. Handsome silk tissues do not require anything under the panier to puff them out, but woolen and fancy goods must have the addition of "tournures," with light springs, almost flat, to support them. These must be very small, and great moderation should be observed in their manufacture.

Among pretty designs for out-door and home dresses of wash materials for young girls are the yoke waists and yoke basques. These are as fashionable as ever, and are very becoming to youthful, slender figures. But this style should be avoided by the stout, the middle-aged, or elderly women, whether stout or slim. There is no style more inelegant when it fails to come up to the requirements of the best sort of a fit. Select a good pattern to begin with; the yoke must be deep, both back and front, and fitted neatly, so as to outline the top of the arm and shoulder. It should also be as closely and perfectly fitted under the arm as if the waist were plain; and if the pleats extend over the hips in the basque form, they should be graduated so as to admit of a slight spring; at the back they may be kept straight. Yoke blouses or basques are suitable for ginghams, Madras checks, percales, calicoes, lawns and linens. All yoke bodices are belted in. This belt is now more fashionable when made of a strip of the material of the dress than of ribbon or leather. Looped bows of the material or of ribbon may be made to cover the point of fastening of the belt.

The favorite black summer costume for full dress continues to be grenadine. The old, plain genadines are not thrown entirely away, but the handsomest novelties in this line have satin brocaded leaves, diamonds, large spots, or lozenge-shaped figures, and are made up frequently in combination with velvet and lace-striped grenadines, also black. When intended to be very dressy, these black grenadine costumes are made up over colored silk throughout, such as rose pink, gendarme blue, mandarin yellow, salmon color, and other rich but delicate shades of pure tones of color, pearl and cream and pure white. The trimmings are colored bead passementeries, or else jet with black Breton or French lace pleatings, fringes, and sometimes jabot or butterfly bows of the colored silk used for the linings. Such costumes are intended for carriage and full dress house wear. They have long trains and panier scarf draperies. Simpler and cheaper grenadine dresses are made short or with demi-trains, and with trimmings of religeuse pleatings, and sometimes, though rarely, with festooned flounces edged with black lace, and headed with jet passementeries.

A Pretty Window Plant.

Ladies who never tried the experiment may at a trifling expense have a beautiful hanging plant in the east or south window of the sitting-room, that will grow very thrifty and retain its rich green color for months.

Take a round piece of coarse cheap sponge and soak it thoroughly in warm water until it is fully expanded. Squeeze out most of the water, and in the opened holes of the sponge thrust rice, oat, barley, grass, millet and red clover seed. Hang this improvised flower pot where the sun will reach it during a portion of the day, and for a week after depositing the seeds above mentioned, sprinkle the sponge lightly every morning to keep the inside damp, but not wet.

In a little while the seeds will commence to push out their spiry leaves from every part of the sponge, and, falling down in graceful tendrils as they rapidly increase, there will soon be formed a pretty mass of flowing green fringe, that will remain bright and cheerful to the eye for a long time. If carefully sprinkled later on, the clover will bloom before the mass decays at the roots.

Meteoric Dust.

A writer in the London *Times* has been investigating the amount of matter added to the earth by the meteors which are constantly falling upon it. The total downfall, he says, would not at its present rate, or even at the present rate increased a thousandfold, cause the earth's crust to grow appreciably in the lapse of ages—understanding by ages thousands of years. It has been shown by Professor Alexander Herschel that the average weight of shooting stars visible to the eye must be estimated rather by grains than by ounces, and the telescopic shooting-stars which form nine-tenths of the total, according to Professor Newton's (of New Haven) estimate, are, of course, far smaller. But assigning even to each meteor a weight of one pound—an utterly inadmissable estimate—let us consider at what rate the earth's crust would grow. The earth has a surface of 200,000,000 square miles, and about 400,000,000 meteors fell upon it per annum. That gives two meteors, or two pounds weight of matter, added to each square mile in a year. There are more than 3,000,000 square yards in a mile, so that 1,500,000 years would be required at the present rate of meteoric downfall to add one pound of meteoric matter to each square yard of the earth's surface. Such added matter, uniformly spread over the surface, would be utterly inappreciable so far as the thickness of the earth's crust is concerned. In a thousand millions of years, at that rate, which far exceeds the real rate, the crust of the earth would not be increased in thickness by a single foot. The excess of increase in the Northern hemisphere would not be one foot in a billion of years.

"Something to Praise."

The recent accident in one of the Wilkesbarre coal mines, and the fortunate final delivery of all the imprisoned men, renders a timely word in reference to the subject of mutual helpfulness, as practiced there in cases of fatal casualties. For a long time—indeed, until within two or three years past—when death to the miner has resulted from accident in the mines, it seems to have been the custom among them to throw up all work until after the funeral and then devote a day's labor to the widow and orphans of the deceased. For this practice a prominent officer of one of the companies has succeeded in substituting the following: When a fatal accident occurs the operatives continue as usual until the day of the funeral, when they take a half holiday, attend the burial and contribute fifty cents per man and twenty-five cents per boy to the widows and orphans, the company agreeing to double the amount, whatever it may be. This plan has thus far worked excellently in the cases which have come under notice.

A custom so sensible and humane cannot be other than beneficial in every way to employers and employed; and for the same reason that the *Graphic* finds it necessary to oppose and denounce corporations in all these respects in which they are grasping and oppressive, it takes pleasure in commending them for every act of consideration and justice they exhibit to their employes and customers. —*New York Graphic.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A novel thing—A readable romance.

"Greatly to his credit"—A bank deposit,

At Marseilles, France, diphtheria exists in fowls.

Jersey City manufactures sausages of horse flesh.

Bridal tours will be short this year if the "old man" is.

The tailor's notice, "Fits guaranteed," is an unhealthy sign.

St. Louis claims to be the mule metropolis of the world.

Chinamen, who will eat almost everything, avoid raw oysters.

Did you ever see a pretty milkmaid in a quan—dary?—*Lukens.*

A New York dealer in birds imported last year 100,000 canaries.

If attitudes were animated, a dandy would never strike one.

Water, when it becomes steam, is expanded 1,700 times its original bulk.

The elephant is afraid of baggage smashers; he never checks his trunk.

Sitting Bull's favorite hair remedy is warranted to bring the hair out—by the roots.

It is between the ages of twenty-five and thirty years that most people become insane.

The military chest captured at Isandula (Zululand) by the Zulus contained $100,000 in gold.

Bismarck reads every word of advice to him in the American newspapers, and he does just as each newspaper think best.

Celluloid can be made to closely imitate ivory, and is making great inroads in the business of the ivory manufacturers.

Putnam's winged atom is the smallest of all known insects. Its body is only 1-12,000 of an inch in length, and the antennæ only 1-20,000.

Some of these base ball professionals are very poor "sticks." Only this morning we saw one who could hardly catch his breath.—*Lukens.*

According to Professor Trowbridge's calculation, a man with an average step lifts his own weight a foot from the ground in every twenty-three feet he travels.

It is a curious fact that although rice is the principal food of the Arabs, not one grain of it is grown in their country It is procured by them either from India or Italy.

A Manchester (England) paper mentions the case of a man eighty years old who is now cutting his second set of teeth. They are uniform and regular, top and bottom of the mouth.

"Oh, maiden sweet, with delicate feet,
Tripping the fair fields over,
What do you seek by the gurgling creek
And amid the dewy clover?"
"Why, Mister," she said, "you don't know beans!
I'm gatherin' yaller dock for greens."
—*Cincinnati Star.*

The New York Supreme Court has decided a usury case, holding that a mortgage of $50,000 was invalid, on account of a violation of the usury law. The person who negotiated the loan charged the borrowers a bonus of $4,250, and paid one-half of it to the lender. The court held that this violated the usury law and rendered the contract void. The lender got $2,125 as a bonus and lost $50,000 principal.

"You make me think," John William said, dropping upon the sofa beside the prettiest girl on North hill, last Sunday evening, "of a bank whereon the wild thyme grows." "Do I?" she murmured. "It is so nice, but that is pa's step in the hall and unless you can drop out of the front window before I get through speaking, you'll have a little wild time with him, my own, for he loves you not." But John William didn't quite make it and now you can make him grow wild time and time again by simply asking him what makes him go lame when he walks. He knows, but he won't tell.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Hardly any better retort is on record than one made to Professor Bonamy Price, of Oxford University on his late visit to this country. He was not remarkable for his geniality, and at a dinner party, at which popular ideas of heaven happened to be under discussion, he turned to Dr. H. W. Bellows and said: "We would like to have your opinion of heaven, Dr. Bellows, as that of one who stands outside the pale of civilized religions." Dr. Bellows replied: "My idea of heaven is that of a great dinner party where we can have everything we want without money and without Price." All but one joined in the laugh.—*Independent.*

Green wall paper is not the only green thing that may poison children and adults. A glance around many shops, says a contributor to the London *Standard*, at once reveals to the eye of a paper stainer instances of the use of arsenical green in all manner of alluring forms. The bright colored label of the box of sweets, the band around the piece of muslin, the green figure of the muslin itself, the cover of the box it is packed in, the strip of paper round the packet of envelopes, the backs of playing cards, the smartly printed wrappers of soaps and cosmetics, all say as plain as print, "I am emerald green?" The only remedy is said to be to prohibit the use of emerald green unless mixed with oil or varnish.

A progressive sand wave, which gradually overwhelms fields and villages in its course, is described in the recent reports of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India. It consists of a group of red sand-hills in the Tinnevelli district of the province of Madras, in Southern India. These sand-hills are being gradually driven from W. N. W. to E. S. E., that being the direction of the prevailing winds in the region where they are situated. A comparison between surveyors' marks, fixed at various times since the year 1808, shows that the whole mass of hills is moving E. S. E. at the rate of about fifty-one feet a year. Efforts to arrest the drift by planting trees, grass and creepers have as yet proved unavailing.

Cetywayo, king of the Zulus, numbers his troops in novel fashion—putting pegs into the ground to measure off his men according to his own standard of length. On a recent occasion, when two regiments returned from battle, they did not come up to the original measure by a considerable space, whereupon the leaders were put to death for having lost too many men. At another time, after a defeat, the Zulu leaders complained to the king that although they could face cannon and cavalry, they could do nothing against the "running fire" of the white men. Cetywayo, unable to understand the details of the engines of destruction which they described, put them to death for "frightening the rest of the soldiery by their stories."

The German Empire has a population of 41,500,000. Among European nations it is second only to Russia in size. It comprises the kingdoms of Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Posen, Silesia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, Hesse, Nassau, Hohenzollern, Lauenburg, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg; the grand duchies of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenberg, Saxe-Weimer, Eisenach; the duchies of Saxe-Altenberg, Brunswick, Anhalt; the principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarrburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Dippe-Detmold; the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, and the conquered French provinces, Alsace and Lorraine.

Buried Alive.

Some employees of the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo railroad relate a strange and horrible story. It seems a man died at Triumph, a small place not far from Tidioute, Pa. The body was kept for three days, and at the expiration of that time buried. Then some curious person remembered that a sister of the deceased had lain in a death-like trance for several days. It was suggested that perhaps the man had been prematurely buried. This suspicion took so strong a hold upon the people that it was resolved to exhume the body, and the coffin was disinterred, after having laid three days in the grave. The lid was wrenched off, when a horrible sight greeted the eyes of the resurrectionists. Evidently the corpse had revived, and the wretched man had fought desperately for his life. Imprints of his finger nails were visible on the lining of the coffin, which in some places was torn into shreds. The coffin itself was strained and wrenched apart at the joinings in the death agonies of the miserable man who was buried alive. He had turned completely over and was found lying upon his breast, his distorted countenance indicating the frightful sufferings he had undergone.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..........................EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 29, 1879.

The Patriot of 21 says: The defeat of the two hundred thousand dollar appropriation for the new penitentiary at Huntingdon in the house yesterday was due chiefly to the prevailing impression that the measure had its origin in a partisan job.

Judge Asa Packer's will makes the following bequests: For the permanent endowment of the Lehigh University o Bethlehem, $1,500,000; for a library for the same, $500,000; to St. Luke's hospital, Bethlehem, $300,000; to St. Mark's Episcopal church, Mauch Chunk, $30,-000. There are a number of other bequests, which are kept private for the present.

John Bull is likely to have his beef supply from Uncle Sam's yard. Contracts have been made in Chicago for the transportation of meats from that city to Liverpool for 34 cents a hundred pounds. This is the lowest rate for that kind of freight ever made, and it will place American meat on the English market at a smaller cost than ever. Meat sold in Chicago at $4.50 a hundred can be delivered in Liverpool at $5,00 a hundred. Our British cousins will have abundance of other meat to feed on besides the rare roast beef of Old England.

Speaker Randall has the right grit. The Speaker's friends say that he encourages a prolonged session, and holds that the Army Appropriation bill ought not to be passed and that the struggle with the President ought to be made as pronounced and bitter as possible. The Speaker has a good deal of influence in the House, which gives his opinions and wishes importance.

The Centre *Democrat* complains that some one has been circulating a report that it would have only a six months existence, and announces that it had come to stay. The *Democrat* is a useful sheet to the party and any false rumors of the kind will fail to crush it out.

The Indiana temperance people met in convention at Indianapolis to nominate a state ticket and had a split. Quite a number were opposed to such a nomination and failing to control the organization of the convention, withdrew to the rear of the hall, indulging in such a noisy demonstration as to call for the presence of the police, when they retired to an ante-room and there agreed to meet in separate convention in the afternoon at Temperance hall. The regulars then proceeded to select a nomination committee, it being found that eighteen counties were represented. The time thence until recess was occupied in speech making.

We think it is quite as intemperate to have a row sober as to have a row drunk.

At Lewisburg last week Judge Bucher refused to grant license to any hotel in Mifflinburg, because, it is said, the applicants could not bring twelve reputable citizens to recommend the licensing of their hotels. And he only granted license to three hotels in Lewisburg, and refused the only saloon that made application.

There was a wholesale roast of wild beasts near Detroit, on 22, when French's animal barn, erected for the safe keeping of wild beasts, was destroyed by fire. Five lions, a zebra, a leopard, deer, the elephant Sultan and many other valuable beasts were roasted alive. The loss is heavy and there is little insurance.

Fourteen years after the close of the war the radicals wish to use a war measure to carry the elections—the bayonet in place of the ballot. In times of war the bullet is used to settle questions, and in times of peace we need only the ballot. Let us accept nothing short of the free ballot—else let there be bullets all around. Whatever it be, let there be fair play.

WHO THE REVOLUTIONISTS ARE.—The St. Louis Post names them in the following order:

"We have a President who never was elected.

"We have a supreme court, three members of which violated law, oath and justice to count in the unelected President.

"We have a Congress, representing the majority of the people, but not permitted to act by a fraudulent executive and fanatical minority.

"We have the monstrous theory that the Legislative is to obey the wishes of the executive, not the executive to execute the laws of the Legislative.

"We have the assumption that there is but one man to "save the country," and he Grant; but one party to rule—that is, the Republican party; but one great duty of the day, that to defy the will of a clear majority of the people.

"Is this a real Republic? Is this popular self-government very fast?

"Which is worse—dividing or destroying a Republic? Which is more terrible—breaking up the form or the character of a government?

"Had the rebels of 1861 succeeded, they would have only divided the Republic. But if the stalwart crew of the Indefinite Term and Robeson order succeed they will destroy it."

A mulatto is not a negro, according to a decision recently rendered by Judge Woerner of St. Louis, and the statute of Missouri forbidding intermarriage of whites and negroes does not apply to mulattoes. The question arose on the petition of Ella Molair, a quadroon, to be allowed a widow's allowance out of the estate of Frank Molair, a former City Marshal of St. Louis. It was admitted that there had been a marriage ceremony in presence of a large concourse of invited guests, and also that Mr. Molair had lived with the petitioner as his wife, but the claim for an allowance was contested on the ground that the statute declared absolutely void all marriages between white persons and negroes. Judge Woerner thinks that a person whose blood is one-fourth of the negro and three-fourths of the Caucasian race cannot be classed as a negro, and he quotes in support of his view a statute in force before the abolition of slavery making a distinction between negroes and mulattoes, and defining a mulatto to be any person other than a negro, any one of whose grandfathers was a negro, and every person of one-fourth or more negro blood.

A rat bit a colt in Mifflin county and the colt died. If that rat had bitten the editor of the Lewistown Gazette, the rat would have died.

Grant had better get back before August, which is the time the tramp law is to go in force. He is the boss tramp now.

A BRIBE OF $2,000 OFFERED.

Mr. Miller of Snyder county, said he was offered $2,000 to vote for the Riot bill by Mr. Kemble. I boarded at the Brady House. He said if I would vote for it he would give me $2,000, and wanted me to consider it. It was offered to me in the adjoining room to my own. He did not show me the money, but he offered me that amount.

Q. by Dr. Gatchell—Was that the first offer? A.—Yes, the first and the last offer.

This Kemble is the fellow who wrote the "addition, division and silence" letter that helped Evans to fleece the state out of $500,000, and is one of the managers of the republican party.

Representative Drum, of Luzerne, implicated Smith of Philadelphia. He said Smith informed him that he was authorized to offer $1,000 for a vote for the Riot bill. This is the second time Smith has been involved in corrupt negotiations by a member, Knittle, of Columbia, having testified a few weeks ago that he offered to procure from $300 to $1,000 for Knittle if he voted for the bill.

The testimony thus far shows that nineteen members were approached with direct and indirect offers of money the sums varying from $300 to $5,000 and that five members made corrupt approaches.

Representative Rumberger, of Armstrong, who according to the testimony of Representative Silverthorne, offered the latter $750 for his vote, and subsequently took him into the presence of W. H. Kemble, who said he would satisfy the contract, asked that several witnesses in his behalf might be heard next Thursday, and the request was granted. Rumberger originally opposed the Riot bill, but during its progress suddenly changed to an active supporter. He claims that his conversion is due to the belief that the passage of $4,000,000 appropriation would be beneficial to the republican party and not to any pecuniary inducement by the witnesses. He intends to prove that his change of base was due to party considerations. Rumberger is one of the three members who have a good chance of being expelled.

SILENCE DESIRABLE.

The enemies of the Riot bill are doing all in their power to prevent the testimony taken during the investigation from being published, their main object being to keep from the public the evidence of Kemble, which was taken at a secret meeting. Several attempts have been made to have a resolution relative to the matter considered out of order, but all proved unavailing.

The state treasurer reported to the legislature last week that we commence the fiscal year 1st Dec., 1879 with a deficit of $2,219,036.34. This is an ugly state of affairs and all under radical rule. The taxpayer must vote for a change if he wants a change for the better in this state. In Congress the democrats saved millions already, and when the Cameron gang is driven from the legislature in our state, and the machine placed in democratic hands, they will cut down expenses at Harrisburg as they have done at Washington. Treasurer Noyes concludes his report as follows: "But the ugly fact stares him in the face that there is a deficit of over $2,000,000, and that the appropriations are likely to absorb all the revenues that can be received under the existing laws for the next two years without reducing the amount of the present deficit. To him this is not a pleasant picture but he deems that his duty is done in stating the facts. He does not presume to suggest remedies. As long, however, as this lack of funds in the treasury continues he will feel it to be his duty to use what shall come into his hands as far as possible to pay the oldest appropriations."

Xingo Park, who was arrested in Clearfield county two or thee years ago for participation in labor riots, and defended by General Butler and Hon. Matt Carpenter, has suddenly disappeared from Elizabeth, where he has been living about a year. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with by miners who accuse him of having incited them to strike, and then deserted them.

The Lewisburg Chronicle should copy the little dig of the Selinsgrove Times on the "whisky democracy." The Times' poke is well put. We remember that the Chronice was much given to the term "whisky democracy," in spite of the fact that republican Union and Snyder voted for whisky, while Centre and other democratic counties voted ferninst.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR ON CHANDLER KIND.

From an Interview in Chicago Times.

The advocates of military interference are the most violent partisans and those who seek to keep up sectional hate. They are the men of whom it has been well said that they are full of fight now because they did not fight when they had a chance. The Senator who first called for blood-letting in 1861 was the first to run away from the field when blood was flowing. He now grows fierce again. I do not think it is true, as has been charged, that he broke the lines of our troops by his retreat, but it is certain that his anxiety to save his own blood did not encourage our soldiers in the fight. I do not think the country will follow the lead of those who stir up strife which others are to fight out, maybe, at the cost of their lives. The Democrats will feel as one man on the new issue. They see that it means that fraud is to be upheld at the polls.

The governor of Georgia is coming north. Radical stalwarts, please take notice, and keep hid lest the monster chaw you up.

A Carnival of Joy. Miserable men and women, prostrated with disorders of the liver and kidneys, can have a carnival of joy by using Kidney-Wort, and so restoring lost energy to their vital functions. For lame backs, costiveness and poor digestion, it cures by constitutional effects. For sale by all Druggists.

The bribery committee has developed that twenty-two members of the house were directly or indirectly offered money for their votes on the riot bill. And these were of the republican fold.

Peaches were last week shipped from Georgia to New York.

A party in Massachusetts have started a paper called the "Solid North." If some one in the south were to start a paper called the "Solid South" the whole republican party would go into spasms about it.

The General Omnibus Company of Paris has for some time past made use of electricity for subduing vicious horses. By the process adopted, intractable animals given to biting, rearing, and kicking are rendered inoffensive, and submit peaceably to be groomed and harnessed. To obtain this result a weak current of electricity is passed into the mouth of the horse each time it becomes restive. The will of the animal seems almost annihilated. The current is produced by a small induction machine of the Clarke system, the wires of which communicate, with the bit of the bridle. The employment of electricity is said to produce a sort of uneasiness or torpor rather than pain, and is much less barbarous than many taming methods hitherto adopted.

Governor and Ex-General Colquitt, of Georgia, sat on the platform of Mr. Beecher's church on 22. The bloody chasm is filled up, levelled off and neatly turfed.

Don Cameron has at last done something in the senate, and he will yet be a great man. The republican party has had a dumb man in the senate in the person of Don. But Don did stir himself and showed when he does move that something will be effected. What Donald can't do for his party he can do for a horse race anyhow, and the only pity is that Grant was not home; he would have relished Don's master stroke in the senate on 20, and joined his party for the Baltimore horse race. The Times' special gives the particulars of Don's great effort thus:

Senator Don Cameron showed great activity in the Senate to day. He has usually been rather retiring, and has not taken much part in the proceedings. To-day, however, he buckled down to hard work, and the result shows that when he sets himself to any task he is pretty sure of success. He was particularly pleased with his success. He had made up his mind that the Senate was working too hard and that the members ought to have a little recreation. As far as the business of the government, that could wait till another day. So Don went to work to get the Senate to adjourn over until Thursday, in order to let the Senators go to the horse race at Baltimore to-morrow. He went to nearly every Senator in the body, and when the vote on adjournment was taken thirty-nine voted with Don to go to Baltimore and sixteen voted against him. He has his special car here, and will take a select party to Baltimore with him to-morrow. The curious may rest assured that the fixings of both fluids and solids will not be wanting.

BITTERNESS IN DEBATE.

MESSRS. EATON, VOORHEES, BLAINE, AND CONKLING IN PARTISAN DISPUTE.

Washington, May 16.—The discussion in the Senate on the political amendments in the Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill is kept up with much animation. Messrs. Blaine and Conkling are bearing the brunt of the fight on the Republican side. Mr. Conkling was especially active on the floor to day and Mr. Blaine, who held himself in reserve, managed, with his usual tact, to secure an opportunity to make the opening speech on Monday next. It is doubtful whether a final vote will be reached even by Tuesday. The exposure of the jury packing and frauds and the radical election laws by the Democratic Senators has been so damaging, that the Repulican leaders appear afraid to let the discussion close without making another effort to improve their position.

Mr. Eaton led off to-day in a speech of considerable length. Part of it was devoted to vindicating his views on State rights. That part directed specially to the bill was forcible, and it made a marked impression. He read at much length a recital of the character of persons employed as supervisors and deputy marshals in New York city, showing that many of them were thieves, outlaws, convicts, and keepers of disreputable places. A long list of bad names was read, the only exception to its truth being taken by Mr. Conkling, who mildly urged that The. Allen was no longer a Republican but a Greenbacker.

Mr. Eaton was very bitter in his references to the late vetoes. He declared that the issue was now made up by Mr. Hayes as to the use of the army at the polls. He (Mr. Eaton) would not vote a dollar for the use of the army for such a purpose. The whole speech was manly, aggressive, and defiant. It carried with it the sympathies of the galleries by its honesty and humor, and the point of the keen and witty responses to the many interruptions by which he was annoyed.

Mr. Conkling injected a long speech into that part of Mr Eaton's remarks relative to the packing of juries. Mr Conkling contended that section 8,021 of the Revised Statutes, permitting United States Judges to apply the test oath to jurors, was practically a dead letter, and at any rate was not applicable to persons in the South who were under forty years of age.

Senator Butler of South Carolina briefly replied by relating his own recent observations in Charleston, S. C., where the juries were packed by a Federal Judge, Democrats excluded, and where in one case, a juror was struck out who was a mere boy during the war.

After Mr. Eaton had finished, Mr. Conkling made a formal reply to him and Mr. Thurman, again enlarging upon the necessity of the Election law for honest elections in New York City.

Mr. Voorhees retorted sharply upon Mr. Conkling by asking why it was, if the elections of New York were, as he said, a disgrace to the civilized world, the Republican Legislature of New York had not passed laws to correct it. Mr. Voorhees's language was very free, and he went so far as to say that Mr. Conkling had caluminated his own State.

Mr. Conkling appeared to be greatly exasperated at Mr. Voorhees's observation, and replied with much of passion and excitement. He made no personal reflection upon Mr. Voorhees, but he castigated the Democracy of New York in a very violent and savage manner. The most extraordinary part of the speech was his vindication of the test oath, the right to administer which he contended should be vested in the Federal Judge. The speech, though long and animated, was not directly insulting to Senators, but something in the manner of his rebuke appeared to excite Mr. Voorhees, who rose to reply, but gave way to Mr. Kernan to make a vindication of the New York Democracy. Up to this time the Republicans have avoided a discussion of the partisan working of the election laws.

A NUT JOHN A. LOGAN CAN'T CRACK.

The following affidavit, published in the Columbus, Ohio, Democrat, and republished in the Youngstown, Ohio, Vindicator, will, we think, be found a nut which John A. Logan cannot crack, even with his well-known chin-power:

I, John G. Wheatly, a resident of the city and county aforesaid, do solemnly swear that on the 28th day of May, 1861, I went from Williamson county, Illinois to join R. H. Cunningham, Company G of the Fifteenth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers; that Major General John A Logan, who then represented the district in Congress, was the chief person who raised said army and persuaded me to join the same; that said Logan accompanied us (about seventy in number) in the night part of the way from Williamson county to Paducah, the place designated for us to cross the river. We crossed at Paducah, according to John A. Logan's instructions, to evade Union troops, which, he stated, were stationed at Cairo. When Logan left, he agreed to meet us as soon as possible, and assigned as his reason for not accompanying us then that he wanted to settle up his affairs at home and raise more troops. Logan, when he left, promised faithfully to join us soon and command our regiment in the Confederate service, but the next time we met him was at Belmont, in the Federal service, and in the fight Captain Cunningham and I chased him so closely that he was compelled to dismount. We succeeded in capturing his horse and delivered it to General Gideon Pillow, of the Confederate army. I served in the Confederate army from the above date until July 20, 1862, in Captain Cunninghams's company, and was honorably discharged at Tupelo, Mississippi. My son, R. L. Wheatly, Thompson Coder, Harry Hays, William Tinker, Jackson Brown, Jackson Love, Flering Ghent, Martin Williams, and others, all except the first, now residing, or when I last heard from them, in Marrion, Williamson county, Illinois, were members of said company and will attest the truth of the statement. JOHN G. WHEATLY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 30th day of September, 1868.

JOHN Q. HARMON,
Clerk of Circuit Court, Alexander county, Illinois.

A CANAL FOR PANAMA.

Since the year 1528, when a couple of Flemish engineers were sent by Philip II. of Spain to find a route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and were then threatened with death if they should undertake the project, many men and governments have at various times revived the idea. But it was not until M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the engineer of the great Suez Canal, became actively interested in it, that there came a reasonable hope that the two oceans would be linked together. Under his direction invitations were recently sent out to the various countries to send representatives to an International Congress, and on Thursday last an organization was effected at Paris, all the great powers being represented. The United States delegation of nine included such men as Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen and Nathan Appleton, of Boston. M. Lesseps was made President of the Congress, and if such a thing as an Isthmus Canal is practicable, these scientific gentlemen ought to be able to hit upon the correct plan.

There are at least seven different routes proposed. The one directly across the Isthmus as its narrowest point, the Bay of San Blas, involves a gigantic tunnel large enough to admit ocean vessels. The Darien, Atrato River and Gulf of San Miguel route will cost $130,-000,000, and necessitates two systems of water supply. A canal along the Panama Railroad involves tunneling, and interferes with the transportation franchise of that company. There are also two long surveys, one through the State of Cauca, in the United States of Columbia, and the other, the longest, through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Central America, ascending the river San Juan into the Lake of Nicaragua, and thence by a series of locks and the river Grande into the Pacific at Brito. Although the total distance is 292 miles, involving 195 miles of canal and an outlay of $165,000,-000, and ten years of labor, to say nothing of the disadvantage of locks, the impression prevails that this will be the route decided upon.

At any rate, the Congress will give the many engineers who have from time to time examined the ground a chance to send in their views, and there is every reason to believe that the whole project, in which America is so much interested, is in good hands.

The *expose* of the legislative wrapper business which we copy from the *Centre Reporter*, is correct and is a clear steal from the state of over $2,200. To send out the Legislative *Records* a whole lot of pasters and folders are employed at big wages, and their work is done in so bungling a way that often these papers look as if they had gone through a cornsheller.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

DANGER IN THE EAST INDIES.

Famine and Cholera in Cashmere.

Simla, May 19.—The news from Cashmere is very bad. The increase of urgent distress and famine, joined to incompetency, corruption, and want of organisation on the part of the officials, is producing the most serious state of affairs. Cholera in Peshawur is threatening to raise an obstacle to the prompt withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan. The disease has appeared in most of the cities of the Punjaub.

Dacoity, or robbery by armed gangs, is assuming alarming proportions in the Deccan, especially in the Poona District. For some time past bands of dacoits have been scouring the country, committing attacks on houses and villages. They seem to form a part of a regular organization under the command of one Wassadeo Bulwund, lately a clerk in the Financial Department. They are suspected of having set the fire which destroyed the Government School, the Boodwar Palace, the law courts, the Post Office, the police office, and fifty houses in Poonah on the night of the 13th inst.

In their remarkable manifesto to the Bombay Government, in which they threaten to raise another mutiny and put a price on the head of the Governor unless their distress is relieved, they inform the Government that great distress prevails in the country, and unless extensive public works are at once opened, employment provided for the people, the native trades encouraged, taxes reduced, and the salaries of highly-paid Europeans cut down, they will not cease to plunder, but will extend to the Europeans what they have hitherto confined to the natives; they will kill the Governor of Bombay, hang the Judge of the Court of Sessions of Poonah, carry murder and rapine throughout the country, and stir up another mutiny and massacre of Europeans.

The manifesto ends by warning the Governor that unless he at once complies with the requisitions, the price of 1,000 rupees will be put on his head. Four persons, including Wassadeo Bulwund, append their signatures and seals to the manifesto.

The Government, which at first was inclined to leave the matter in the hands of the local police, is now taking more energetic measures. A considerable number of troops have been told off to patrol the country, and a reward of 1,000 rupees has been offered for the capture of Wassadeo Bulwund.

A GREAT HISTORICAL WORK.

The Pictorial History of the World, embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a History of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of Modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the Crusades, the Feudal System, the Reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc., by *James D. McCabe.*

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a History of the World suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., who have issued a handsome volume, entitled "The Pictorial History of the World," by Jas. D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as a Standard History. It is the most valuable book that has been published in this country for many years. It contains a separate and admirably written history of every nation of ancient and modern times, and is full of valuable information concerning them, and is a manner that will enable the reader to refer instantly to any subject upon which information is desired; and there is not a question that can be asked concerning any historical subject, but an answer to it can be found in this work. The author does not content himself with a mere dry statement of facts, but sketches the life and manners of the various nations of which he treats, in life-like colors, and presents to the reader the causes which led to the prosperity and decay of the great powers of the world. He shows us the various great men—the warriors, statesmen, poets sages, and orators—of ancient and modern times, and makes them familiar to the reader; he explains the secret motives of their actions, and points out the lessons which their lives teach. A valuable feature of the book is a full History of the late War between Russia and Turkey

This is the only complete History of the World in print, and it should be read by every intelligent person

The mechanical execution of the book deserves the highest praise. It contains 1260 large double-column pages, printed in the clearest and most beautiful style on paper of the very best quality. The book is embellished with over 650 fine engravings. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $25,000. We cannot too highly praise the numerous and beautiful portraits of historical personages with which it abounds.

The price is so low that every one can afford to purchase a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. Jas. B. Lee, of Centre Hill, who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.
10ap 4t

Galesburg, Ill., May 19.—Millsie and Hawkin's livery stable, with 17 horses and several carriages, Kraft's dye works, Morse's barn and Billing's carpenter shop adjoining, were burned this morning. The cause is believed to have been incendiary. The loss was $45,000; insurance not stated.

Sufficient Justification.—The almost universal practice among dairymen, of coloring all winter-made butter intended for market, sufficiently justifies the farmer in using the *best* color he can get. The Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is the purest and best; at the World's Dairy Fair it received the International Diploma. Druggists keep it.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison died at New York on Sunday evening.

FATAL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

Five Persons Reported Killed in Southern Indiana.

Terre Haute, May 16, 1879.—A terrific thunderstorm, doing much damage and destruction to life and property, passed over Washington county last night. Near Fredericksburg several farm houses and barns were blown to the ground and two farm hands, named John Durnell and Silas Moran, instantly killed. Durnell and Moran were working in a field, and at the approach of the storm took shelter under a large sycamore tree standing near by. The tree was struck by lightning and Moran was thrown by the shock into Blue River and Durnell was found sitting upright, dead, at the root of the tree, this morning. No other fatal cases at Fredericksburg are reported.

At Lavonside the storm passed over the village at ten o'clock, inflicting much damage to property, in some cases lives being reported to have been lost. Three farm houses near the town were struck by lightning and completely demolished, three persons being killed. The storm was of short duration but extended over quite a large area, resulting in great damage to persons

A POWDER MAGAZINE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Chicago, May 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune says the Oriental powder company's magazine, near Brighton, Ill., containing 50,000 kegs of powder, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon and entirely consumed.

FIGHTING IN THESSALY.

An official dispatch has been received at Athens by the Greek Minister of War announcing that an engagement has taken place between the Turkish troops and insurgents at Perlazia, Thessaly. The Turks lost 450 men in killed and wounded, and the insurgents 70 men, including their leaders.

JUDGE LYNCH ABROAD.

Great Excitement at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Over the Capture of Fourteen Desperadoes.

Nashville, Tenn., May 26.—During Saturday and yesterday 14 men, four whites and ten blacks, were arrested near Murfreesboro', on the charge of having been guilty of burglary, robbery arson and murder. Great excitement has since prevailed and things have looked rather stormy for the prisoners, the indignation of the public have been stimulated by the confession of John Hall and Burret Smith that they were together at the killing of Major Pugh about a week ago. Things have taken such a serious turn that in answer to dispatches from the authorities Governor Marks went to Murfreesboro' this afternoon and to-night delivered a strong speech urging the people to join with him in an honest and earnest effort to uphold and enforce the law. The removal of the prisoners to an adjoining county for safe keeping had been suggested. He wanted to confer with and rely upon the people to guard their own prisoners. He intended to give them every assistance in his power to enforce, uphold and vindicate the law. The success of his mission is a question upon which there is diversity of opinion.

STRUCK BY A WHIRLWIND.

A Mail Propeller Sinks and All the Passengers Drown.

Lake Charles, La., May 25.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Calcaseu river, a little below Lake Charles, during a thunder storm, a whirlwind struck the small mail propeller Ramas, capsizing it and causing it to sink instantly in about thirty feet of water. There were on board besides the captain and engineer, six passengers, named Lucien Denaine, of Galveston; J. C. Bird, of Cameron parish; two little sisters, Zora and Medora Pithon, aged ten and twelve years, of Calcaseu parish, and a colored woman, named Josephine Hawkins; and her child, aged two years. None of the passengers could swim. The captain and engineer swam ashore, but all the passengers were drowned. Their bodies were all recovered except Josephine, and buried here today. The captain Benjamin Moss, quite a young man, caught the Pithon girls, gave them a hold on a piece of driftwood and tried to shove the driftwood ashore, but the little girl, could not retain their hold. The captain threw a life preserver to Mr. Denaine, but it failed to reach him.

A BRITISH STEAMER SUNK AND SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

Calcutta, May 26.—The British India steam navigation company's steamer Ava was in collision with another vessel, and the Ava sunk. Sixty-six of the crew and four passengers were drowned. The Ava was an iron screw steamer of 2,600 tons, built at Dumbarton in 1873.

The result of the riot-bill investigation the Times' correspondent thinks will be that there will be a recommendation that Rumberger, of Armstrong, and Petroff and Geo. F. Smith, of Philadelphia, shall be expelled, and that William H Kemble C. R. Salter and Jesse R. Crawford shall be prosecuted in the court of Dauphin (this county) under the auspices of managers selected by the House from among its own members. If a report leading to this conclusion is not presented resolutions to the same effect will be offered and pressed on the floor. A possible incidental result may be the expulsion of Silverthorn and a motion of censure, at least, against Wolfe for their share in the Rumberger business as a threat to that effect is made by the strong party in the House which is not friendly to the investigation, and which will have its victim if Wolfe persists in demanding the pound of flesh. In any event there will be warm work at Harrisburg before this session is over, for the House is in the ugliest of tempers and "gets no better fast."—Patriot.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Washington, May 25.—The legislative bill which lacks the signature of the presiding officer of the senate, will probably be received by Mr. Hayes either on Monday or Tuesday and a veto is expected on Wednesday or Thursday. The message will not be delayed longer than Thursday and as Friday is decoration day a debate on the veto, if the majority decide to debate, will probably take place on Saturday.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for June contains, as usual, an abundance of good things, literary and artistic. The articles are beautifully and liberally illustrated, and they are timely and highly interesting and instructive. The opening article "The British Empire in South Africa," is especially so, for the Cape and Natal colonies are attracting universal attention at this time. There are eighteen admirable illustrations. "The City of the Doge," "Some Indian Hill Tribes," "Naval Architecture of the Present" (with eighteen illustrations); "The Rhine Delta," by Lady Blanche Murphy, will well repay perusal. The departments of fiction and poetry are of a very attractive character, the contributions being by some of our most popular writers. There is a more than usually copious miscellany, embracing an immense variety of subjects replete with interest, instruction and entertainment. The number contains 128 pages quarto, and nearly 100 engravings, and inasmuch as a single copy can be had for 25 cents, and the subscription price is only $3 a year, postpaid, the publication may certainly claim to be one of, if not the cheapest of the kind in existence. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, New York.

A GREAT LITERARY WORK.

A work that every lover of good literature wants at constant command, because while it is superlatively attractive and interesting in itself, it is also a key and index to all other good English literature, enabling one to see and judge for himself what authors and books are most desirable for him to read—such is the new ACME edition of CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. In its nearly 3,500 pages it gives biographies of all noted British and American authors from earliest times to the present, with choice and characteristic selections from their writings, thus being a concentration of the best productions of modern intellect. It is published in eight handy and beautiful 16mo volumes, at prices so low as to seem really astonishing to most book buyers, viz.: in paper, complete, $2.00; cloth $3.00, half morocco, $4.75; half morocco, the four volume edition, $3.75. From these low rates a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed to those ordering before June 1 and a further discount of 10 per cent. when ordered in clubs of five or more. It is not sold by dealers or agents, but only to buyers direct, by the publishers, the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York, who will send specimen pages, &c., free, on request.

Two young men, residents of Norridgewock, met one morning and one said: "Charles, I dreamed last night that you were a judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, that I was a minister, and that you called on me to open your court with prayer." Just thirty years after this Rev. Dr. Charles F. Allen, late President of the State College, happened to step into the Supreme Court room in Augusta. Judge Charles Danforth beckoned to him and asked him to open his court with prayer, and, behold, the dream of thirty years was verified. Rev. Dr. Allen is now pastor of the Methodist Church at Fairfield.

Bourbonism in France.—It was said of the Bourbons that they never learned or forgot anything. They are like chronic sufferers from kidney or liver distress who will not by experience learn that Kidney-Wort will cure them. It is the best remedy known for piles.

NIHILISTS TO BE SHOT.

Kieff, May 25.—Of the fourteen Nihilists who were court-martialed here on the 12th inst., two, including Herr Brantner, a Prussian subject, have been sentenced to be shot, and ten others have been sentenced to various terms of penal servitude. Among the latter three women were sentenced for fifteen years each. Two women were acquitted.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—One Hundred and eighty-six houses, in a village in the Government of Ufar, have been burned. The suspected incendiaries have been arrested.

More fires are reported from Russia. The Governor of Uralsk, in the government of Orenburg, telegraphs, under date of the 11th inst., as follows:—"A fire here has destroyed a considerable portion of the town, and it is still raging."

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

The great success and delight of the people. In fact nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c.

Get the genuine. Sold in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Ask your druggist and if he has it not, send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.
15ma 4t

A PRICELESS JEWEL

is health, and if you are without it you can neither beg, borrow, buy nor steal it, but you can obtain it by using Sellers' Liver Pills. They tone up the Stomach and keep the bowels in good order by relieving constipation. They produce a healthy action in the liver, promote digestion and impart vigor to the whole system. Price 25 cents.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Grave Robber Caught.

The most successful grave robber of the day is Dr. Lindsey. By means of his Blood Searcher he has robbed the grave of scores who were dying of Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Mercurial disease, Cancerous Formations, Tumors, Erysipelas, Jaundice, Fever and Ague and General Debility. The blood is the life, and Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the great life preserver. G. H. Hubbard, Hampden, Ohio, says: "Cleveland physicians declared my wife dying of consumption. By the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher she was restored to health. J. F. Brooks, Painesville, Ohio, says: "My son was afflicted with scrofula of the worst form, and pronounced incurable by several physicians. His life was saved by the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." A tumor growing on my head was completely cured by the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. S. Sarver, Pittsburg.

Boils, pimples on the face, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, and all Cutaneous eruptions disappear like magic when the Blood Searcher is used. See that our name is on the bottom of the wrapper. For sale by all druggists.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1my y
For sale by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. nr

COME AND SEE

THE BIG SHOW!

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK EVER OFFERED IN CENTRE HALL, AT

Wolf's Stand.

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT

Is stocked with full lines of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS. LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLR, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

GROCERY

DEPARTMENT

With full lines of

Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions, Wooden, Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery. HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.

You need not go from home to buy goods low. At Wolf's stand in the Bank building, you find bargains good as elsewhere, and an assortment equal to any in the county.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

NOW OFFER

IMMENSE LINES

—OF—

SPRING GOODS!

Which should be inspected by every buyer within reach of Philadelphia.

Those who do not visit the city can secure every advantage offered by our unrivalled stock and very low prices through the Mail Order Department.

Please Note: We employ no agents. Send direct to the house for samples.

SPRING SILKS.

Black Silks of all reliable makes, Colored Silks in all the staple and fashionable colorings. The latest effects in Stripes, Checks, Jaspers, Louisines, &c. All Silk Novelties in immense assortment. Satins, Velvets, Foulards, Pekin Stripes, Damasses, Brocades, &c.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

A visit of inspection will verify our statement that we have the largest and best assorted stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods. Paris Fabrics, novel in texture and design, at a small advance over cost of importation, and immense lines of PLAIN FABRICS, in assortment of textures and colorings quite bewildering.

SPRING HERNANIES & GRENADINES.

This stock is simply wonderful in variety of styles and textures. It includes All-Silk, All-Wool, Silk and Wool, Silk, Wool and Cotton, etc. At the same counters will be found the largest line of BUNTINGS ever offered at retail anywhere, in Blacks and Colors of every conceivable quality and price.

SPRING FOREIGN COTTONS.

The designs in foreign Cottons for the present Spring and Summer are particularly pleasing. The variety that we are showing from which to make selection, and the richness and elegance of our exclusive styles, must convince buyers, after a careful examination, that our stock cannot possibly be excelled.

SPRING COSTUMES FOR LADIES.

This season we present to buyers a new feature in dressmaking. Instead of high-priced imported suits out of the reach of every one, we offer costumes made of goods stylish and attractive in appearance, in styles taken from the latest Paris patterns, imported by ourselves, and marked at the most moderate prices.

SPRING SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

Our stock of these goods, as is universally acknowledged, is not even approached elsewhere. Our Commencement, Party and School Dresses are in neat, stylish and appropriate design, which can scarcely be improved upon. We have a large line of Suits made expressly for wear at the seashore, country and mountains, in stylish effects and at surprisingly low prices.

SPRING WRAPS, MANTLES, Etc.

We are showing all the newest styles in Silk, Camel's Hair, Diagonals, Drap d'Ete, etc.; also, a full line of Spring and Summer Sacques in Corduroy, Camel's Hair, Mottled, Plaid and Plain Cloths. Circulars, Ulsters and Mantles in every conceivable kind of light weight goods.

SPRING SHAWLS.

Real India Shawls, far below former prices; Paisley Shawls, with open centres, filled centres, rich borders, and subdued colors; Thibet, Shetland and Zephyer Shawls in all colors, weaves and designs, at prices that defy competition.

SPRING CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

We have prepared for this Spring a stock of the most carefully made and stylish goods it is possible to procure, and have marked every garment on the basis of our uniformly low prices. Our stock is all new, and every garment of the latest styles of material and workmanship.

SPRING STAPLE GOODS.

Our stock of these goods, including Calicoes, Percales, Ginghams, Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels, etc., we are distributing to customers at one small uniform profit above first cost as lessened by prompt cash purchases in large lots.

SPRING MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Although this department has been increased to more than four times its former size, it is now scarcely large enough to accommodate its many patrons. No such stock can be found elsewhere. The department is situated in our retired second story parlors, easily accessible by elevator.

SPRING HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

The products of all the best makers of France, England, Germany and our own country are on exhibition at our counters. All the novelties in Silk, fine Cotton and Lisle Hose for ladies, children and men. Our stock in all grades of Underwear is the most complete in this city.

SPRING GLOVES.

The "Trefousse" and other brands of Kid Gloves, in shades to match the new shades in Silks and Dress Goods. Men's Kid Gloves, handsomely embroidered. Lisle Thread Gloves in assortment greater than was ever before shown in Philadelphia. Fabric Gloves of all kinds.

SPRING NECKWEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have all the newest shapes, materials, effects and colorings in Neckwear, at prices at least one-third less than is usual. Our three brands of Shirts, "The Standard," "The Favorite," "The Custom Made," have proved to be the most popular Shirts ever sold in this city.

SPRING HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

The very large business done in this department, requires us to be daily in the market, so our customers are assured of getting the freshest goods, in every description of Linens for table or house use, at the lowest possible prices. We have also a very large stock of Cretonnes, Raw Silks, Jutes, etc.

SPRING QUILTS & BLANKETS.

We have in stock all grades of Jacquard, Honeycomb and Marseilles Spreads, in sizes for cradles, cribs, ship berths, single and double beds. We are offering large size SUMMER BLANKETS at $4.00 per pair, which is lower than such excellent quality of goods has ever before been sold.

SPRING CLOAKINGS.

Our assortment is complete in all the newest styles and colorings. The newest thing for Ladies' and Children's Coats is soft finish Corduroy. We have it in all the popular shades.

SPRING PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS.

The newest styles of Parasols are an entire departure from those in vogue last year. We were confident that they would meet with popular favor, and laid in a large stock of the choicest shapes, styles & handles. Though the prices have been advanced because of scarcity, we shall offer ours as originally intended, at a small increase on the manufacturers' prices

SPRING CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

For Men's and Boys' wear we now have the largest and best assortment of these goods ever shown by us. Scotch Suitings, Fine Suitings, neat Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Diagonals, in great assortment and at very low prices. In Blue Flannels we have the Standard Indigo Goods.

SPRING WHITE GOODS.

White is to be very popular this season for warm weather costumes. Our assortment of Piques, Swiss, Nainsook, India Muslin, etc., is unsurpassed. The prices are as low as can be marked on goods of similar qualities.

SPRING DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Everything new or novel in these goods that has appeared this season will be found at our counters. A very great variety of every style of Buttons and a well selected stock of Notions.

We believe our MAGNIFICENT STOCK this season cannot fail to command the attention of every lady who wishes to unite good taste in selection with economy in expenditure.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
801, 803, 805, 807 & 809 MARKET ST., PHILA.

AT

C. DINGES'

NEW STORE

You can find all kinds of Groceries and Canned Fruits cheaper than anywhere else.

He also has on hand and is constantly receiving Notions, Candies, in great variety, and Tobaccos of the best grades.

TRY HIS YORK CIGARS.

He deals in FLOUR, BRAN, STONE and EARTHEN CROCKS, &c., &c. and takes *all kinds* of Country Produce in exchange.

CALL AND GIVE HIM A TRIAL.
C. DINGES,
Centre Hall.

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.
CAMPHOR MILK.

is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.

It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.

Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 133 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound. by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills.
mar31y

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done n fashionable style. 1july

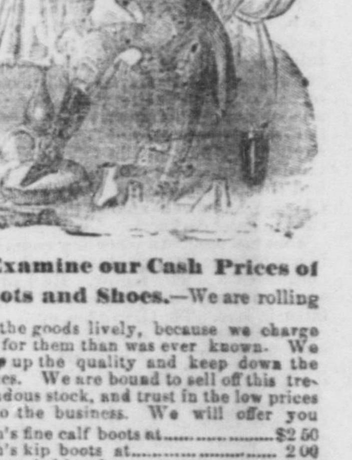
Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth,
At the
BISHOP STREET BAKERY,
is now making the very best
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,
in Bellefonte.
Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH.
nov1



Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	2 00
Women's kip shoes at	1 00
Children's school shoes at	75
Men's wool lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only.* E. GRAHAM & SON,
Dec 5 Bellefonte, Pa.

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2 A.M.	4 A.M.	6 P.M.
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick on hand for sale at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17aug tf. H. E. ZERBE

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank 14may'6

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 11apr, 1½ y

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR THE—

LOWEST PRICES

—AT THE—

BEE-HIVE

ONE PRICE

EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE

AND NO ONE CAN DISPUTE THE FACT THAT IT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS. I wish to call the public attention to my DRESS GOODS and SILK DEPARTMENTS, which I can safely say are the largest, cheapest, and most complete stocks in the county. Look at these prices and JUDGE FOR YORSELF.

SUMMER SUITINGS from 5 cents per yard. MATALASAE SUITINGS from 10 cents per yard. ALPACA, Black and Colored, 12½c per yard. CASHMERE, Black and Colored, 20c per yard. CASHMERE, Black and Colored, 1 yard wide, 35c per yard. And a full line of novelties in DRESS GOODS.

BLACK DRESS SILKS IN ALL QUALITIES. COLORED DRESS SILKS IN ALL SHADES. | An elegant assortment of LAWNS.

It needs no argument to convince the public that an exclusive store has a great many advantages over a general merchandise store. Yours respectfully,
J. H. BAULAND.

My Motto is One Price, and the very lowest, the best of goods and no misrepresentation.

AN EARLY CALL IS SOLICITED, AND I WILL BE ABLE TO PROVE THE ABOVE. J. H. BAULAND.

.........Special Notices.........

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup,
A remedy used THIRTY FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by the Weyburn Medicine Co., P. O. Box 238, Rochester, N. Y.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing Remedy. For information, address
30 jan6m Dr. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann St., N. Y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my8-73

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway, NEW YORK.
HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads.

New Furniture. New Management. 23 jan 1y

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure cure for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed, "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 7nov9m

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medic purposes always kept. may31 '7

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity. &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; P. O. Box, 4586.
10oct y

GET GOOD BREAD,

By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
(Successor to J. H. Sands,)
Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.

Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd, May 29 '79.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance;* $2.50 *when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20*cts per line for three insertions, and* 5 *cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 *cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20*cts as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" *it means that John is indebted for subscription from the* 1st *of January,* 1875, *and that it is time he was paying the printer.*

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
F. A. FOREMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

—Felix Mullen, a well-known citizen of Bellefonte, died suddenly of apoplexy, on Tuesday evening of last week.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's by one of the best tailors from Philadelphia.

—Gen. Beaver orates at Indiana, Pa., on decoration day, and Beecher at Clearfield.

—Hon. John Walls of Lewisburg, had one of his hands amputated on account of cancer.

—The best and most experienced workmen, the best material and the lowest prices found at Jno. T. Lee's coach shops, Centre Hall. Call on him if you want a good rig.

—Mr. Ocker, the landlord of the Continental hotel, at Madisonburg, has a lot of ground which yields wheat at the rate of 42 bushels to the acre. Good cultivation accounts for it, and proves what can be done where there is good farming.

—The rush at the Beehive is unabated; it is wonderful what an amount of goods are sold by Bauland. Why this rush? Because it is one of the best exclusive dry-goods stores in the central part of the state, and besides the prices are far below any others elsewhere. It is a one price store,—where all are treated alike. Go to the Beehive for the best bargains and best assortment.

—The *Democrat* says: We regret to learn that Mr. Joseph Beck, who went last summer from near Wolf's Store, in Miles township, to a new home in Lincoln county, Kansas, has lately experienced a most sorrowful affliction in the death of his only children—two in number—from that dreadful scourge diptheria.

—Some fellows have taken the belt as walkists, some as pugilists, some as marksmen, but the most honorable belt worn by any, is the belt Newman wears for selling the cheapest clothing in the state, with the best assortment, and for being the champion who brought down the price of clothing. Newman wears this honorable belt, and none can take it from him. Go and see King Clothier Newman.

—The Lewisburg *Journal* says: Chas C. Huston, the hero of the recent forgery on Smith & Co., at Coburn, managed to effect his escape on the road in from Kansas. We understand, however, that the firm secured most of the money that he had obtained through the forgeries.

—Housekeepers, just make a note of this fact, that Sechler & Co., keep a full line of queensware of the best quality, sold in sets or a single piece, yellow and Rockingham ware of all sizes and shapes, stoneware in all sizes, shapes and styles, canned goods, pickles, sauces, oils, oranges, lemons, spices that are strictly pure, the best article of fish and full weights, and hundreds of other articles—any thing needed in the house and belonging to the grocery line. They are in constant receipt of new and fresh groceries and sell at very low prices.

Old Bonnets.—A lady, with Leamon's Dyes made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., can so change the color and character of her old ribbons and bonnets that they will be a marvel of freshness and beauty. Not much labor required either.

—Mr. George Homan, formerly of Aaronsburg, now living with his son Jno. Homan, in Harris township, is one of the oldest citizens of our valley, having now reached his 90 year. May he live to add another naught—though he never lived for naught.

Scribner's contains, as an illustrated "leader," "The Fine Arts at the Paris Exposition," a valuable and interesting sketch, "Mediterranean of America," "The University of Berlin," &c., comprise the other articles illustrated in the highest style of engraving on wood. Under the supervision of its intellectual editor, Dr. J. G. Holland, the literary contents are, of course, of a high order. Scribner & Co., N. Y.

St. Nicholas has its usual supply of reading for very little folks, and much that is of interest to persons of riper years. This No. opens with a pathetic little story entitled "A Second Trial," followed by an amusing sketch, "Rossie Ananias." The illustrations are admirably adapted to the diversion of the rising generation. Scribner & Co., N. Y.

—All the best material, wood, iron and trimmings, are used in the coach shops of Jno. T. Lee, and he employs none but good workmen. That's the reason why his work finds favor everywhere.

—You need not go to Philadelphia for a handsome monument or tombstone, Guest & Co., at the Centre Hall marble works, do work equal to the best and at lower prices than any other establishment

—Hardware, a full line, for builders and other uses, at prices the lowest in this county, at J. O. Deininger's.

—Rev. S. G. Shannon's work on Bible Readings should be in the hands of every student of the Scriptures. Can be had of Jno. Shannon, Esq., Centre Hall.

DRESSMAKING.—MRS. SMITH, dress maker, Centre Hall, desires to call attention to her samples of trimmings of all kinds; also, samples of new styles dry goods. Cutting and fitting done to order, and old dresses cleaned and done over by her. Gentlemen's shirts, cuffs and collars made to order, and warranted to fit. Has also just received a new stock of Spring styles, fashion plates, patterns, etc Call and see. 15 ma tf

—A new double thread shuttle sewing machine, works by hand or treadle, for sale or trade at this office. Warranted.

MRS. AGNES STOVER, DRESSMAKER, Aaronsburg, respectfully announces that she is prepared to do all kinds of Dressmaking, family-sewing, and making Boys' Suits. Confident that she can render entire satisfaction, she asks a share of public patronage. Always prepared with the latest styles, and all kinds of Trimmings for sale. 8 ma 3t

—Get your dried and canned fruits at Sechlers, headquarters for all kinds of groceries. Goods warranted fresh and pure.

—Green's Compound Syrup of Tar and Honey, a sure cure for coughs, colds, croup and early stages of consumption. Try it.

—Every farmer needs Fitzhugh's American Hay Elevator. It will save fully one-half the labor now expended in unloading and stowing or stacking hay or straw. Every farmer knows what this saving is worth in the hurry and heat of harvest. It costs but little. It will last a life time. It is fully guaranteed. Any parts that may be broken by fair treatment, will be replaced free of cost.

JAS. B. LEE, Centre Hill, is agent for this Elevator. 10ap8

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER. It should be the aim of every owner of horses and cows to make them as handsome and useful as possible. The German Horse and Cow Powder makes fat, muscle and milk. Price, 15 cents per lb. For sale by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. 15 ma 1m

—Call at C. Dinges' store for any and all grades of tobacco, at the lowest prices.

DEM. STANDING COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Co. Committee, at Bellefonte, Sat, June 7, at 1 p. m, for the purpose of electing representative delegates to the state convention, senatorial conferees, and to apportion the delegates among the various districts for the next three years. A full attendance is requested.

—One of the ancient landmarks of Aaronsburg has disappeared, in the tearing away of the old corner on Plumb street, known as the Homan property. New buildings are about to be put up in place of the old ones, by Mr. Howard Homan.

—The most complete assortment of tobaccos to be found in Pennsvalley, is at Dinges' new store, where we will guarantee you lowest prices. A trial will convince you.

The protestant clergymen of Troy have passed resolutions to limit burial services, as far as possible, to Scripture reading, singing and prayer. One of the reasons for omitting sermons on such occasions is thus stated: "Ministers are often embarrassed and brought to a degree of discredit by inappropriateness of remarks by ignorance of peculiar features of the life or family of the deceased person, by saying too little or too much in the view of biased and prejudiced minds and fear of giving offence."

—The weather from Wednesday afternoon, 21 to 26, was cool, with severe frost in some parts on Friday and Saturday.

It frequently happens that severe pain is very greatly relieved by thorough purgation. Use Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills for this purpose. Price 25 cts.

—Jacob Gephart, one of Millheim's most worthy citizens had his hand hurt very bad by a horse tramping on it. One of his fingers being very nigh cut off by the animal's shoe.

Two Maine farmers discovered that beans planted between their rows of potatoes drove away the potato bug.

— Judging from the piles of pavement stone seen in Millheim one might rightly conclude that it means business.

—We are gratified to learn that Miss Minerva Gift, music teacher, of Middleburg, Snyder Co., while on a visit to this place, was so pleased with its pleasant location and thankful for the kindness shown her by our citizens, that she decided to take up a music class here commencing some time in July. Said time will be published in the Reporter hereafter.

Miss Gift comes well recommended, she has received a special training for the business of teaching music, using some of the late improved methods. For a while she was assistant music teacher in Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa. She is prepared to teach voice culture, vocal and instrumental music, and all our musical citizens in town and vicinity should avail themselves of this opportunity.

—The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian church at Centre Hill on Sabbath, June 1st, at 10½ a m. Preparatory Services on Saturday May 31st at 3 o'clock p. m. The appointment for Centre Hall for Sabbath, June 1st, is recalled.
THOS. A. ROBINSON, Pastor.

—The moving of fences, to widen some of the streets in Millheim borough is becoming the chief topic of conversation. Let all fare alike.

—A meeting relative to decorating Soldiers' Graves, was held in Centre Hall, May 13th, when the chairman, Col. A. Gregg, appointed the following committees: Committee on Arrangements—G. M. Boal, Wm. P. Shoop and Wm. A. Jacobs. Committee on Flowers—Mrs. S. S. Wolf, Mrs. F. Kurtz, Mrs. W. P. Shoop, Mrs G. M. Boal, Mrs. Wm. Wolf, Mrs. Levi Murray, Mrs. D. B. Brisbin, Mrs. Wm. B. Mingle and Mrs. D F. Luse, also Mr. M Durstine, Drs. J. C. McIntire and Alexander. Committee on Flags—Adam Nearhood, J. C. Boal and D. B. Brisbin.

Col. Gregg was then elected Marshal—and appointed Wm. P. Shoop Assistant Marshal—after which the following Programme was decided upon: Meet at half past 5 o'clock, p. m., Friday, May 30, in Witmer's Grove. Procession to leave grove at 6 p. m., sooner if possible, and march in the following order: 1. Band; 2. Ministers. 3. Flag Bearer and Soldiers. 4. Flower Bearers, (little girls and boys). 5. Citizens. Bequets, wreaths, etc., can be taken to Mr. Derstine's, where they will be distributed to the girls and boys as they pass on the way to the cemetery. By observing the above a great deal of confusion will be avoided. The ministers of Centre Hall are invited and will participate in the ceremonies.

Hon. John B. Linn, of Bellefonte, has been engaged as orator for the day. Music will be furnished by the Lemont and Centre Hall bands—also by the Glee Club of Centre Hall.

Notwithstanding the fact that there have been special committees appointed, we still hope all citizens will feel directly interested in the matter and assist in making the occasion impressive and successful. We are invited to assist in decorating the graves of soldiers buried at Potter's Bank, and in return invite the citizens of Potter's Bank and vicinity to be present at the decoration in Centre Hall. Let us all take Friday, May 30, as a Holiday and let shops and farms take care of themselves. The decorating ceremonies, at best, are but small tributes of respect paid to the memory of those who not only fought and bled, but gave their lives for their—*our* country—and secured for us peace, happiness and independence. Can we not, then, in view of these facts, spend at least part of a day in demonstrations of our appreciation of the blessings transmitted to us by those who died upon battlefields in defence of our country.

W. A. JACOBS, Secretary. A. GREGG, Chairman.

—C. Dinges still has on hand and is constantly receiving the choicest lot of groceries to be seen in the valley. Country produce taken in exchange.

NEWSPAPER LAW.—Newspaper law says if a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay up all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it on and finally collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the post office or not. Also action for fraud can be instituted against any person, whether he is responsible in a financial way or not, who refuses to pay subscription due for a publication

—Fresh drugs, medicines, fancy and toilet articles, stationery, fishing tackle, all in greatest variety, at the old reliable drug store of F. P. Green, in the Bush House block.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of a new book, "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," published by B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. The book is full of valuable information, and as the price is only 25 cents, no horse owner can afford to go without it. The book can be had of the author as above or at this office.

A MURDERER PRONOUNCED SANE.

San Francisco, May 25.—The Sheriff's jury empaneled to try the question of the sanity of Troy Dye, ex-Public Administrator of Sacramento, now under sentence of death for murder, and who has lately been exhibiting symptoms of an unsound mind, have returned a verdict that he is sane. Dye and his accessory, Anderson, will be hanged on Thursday nex.

CENTRE CO. S. S. CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Centre Co. Sabbath School Convention, was held in Union Hall, at Madisonburg, on Wednesday evening, 21. The President, Capt. Austin Curtin, opened the exercises with an appropriate address. After singing, and prayer, the following topic was announced for discussion:

The Branches of Instruction to be taught in a Sabbath school —John 6. 68.

The subject was opened by Rev. Shaver, in a 15 minutes speech, replete with instruction for teachers.

The next subject was:

The Objects to be secured by Instruction in the Sabbath school.—Ps. 78. 7.—Occupation, Knowledge, Salvation.

This was opened in a 15 minutes speech by Rev. S. Furst, who in the short time allotted him to the large field presented by the subject, gave a clear insight to the objects as contained in the topic. Five minute speeches were then in order, when Rev. Jno. Tomlinson continued the discussion in a very forcible speech in German, much to the satisfaction and edification of the larger part of the audience, so much so that a motion was made that he repeat his remarks in English, for the benefit of such as do not understand German; Rev. Tomlinson however declined, and suggested that some of those who had made English speeches deliver them in German. Further remarks were made by Messrs. Akers, Harvy, Rishel and Danley.

Thursday morning. Exercises conducted by Rev. Furst. Remarks were made by Rev. Aurand.

Regular session opened. Topic for discussion:

The Work of Instruction in the Sabbath school.—2 Tim 2 15.

Discussion opened by Rev. Akers. The work he said was similar to that of the ministry, and a work to make the world move and one of study and preparation, and must reach the heart of the child; it is a work of which none need feel ashamed.

Col. P. W. Barnhart, next spoke upon this topic and gave his experience as to the progress made in his school under the new system of teaching which has brought more accessions to the church than any other source. Further brief remarks by Messrs. Harvey and Crittenden.

Rev. Tomlinson followed in his usual forcible style in the German, saying that the work was to properly set apart the Word and impress it upon the scholar—make it important, make hell hot as possible, and create a holy fear. It is not a trifling work, and a teacher should be wise; ignorance can not instruct, and the student needs to be diligent, as much so as a minister.

Topic. A Teacher's best helps in Bible study. How to interest a class. What a teacher can do for his scholars out of school.

Opened by Rev. Stover, who referred to the helps from commentaries; the teacher must seek the spiritual interests of the scholar, besides imparting instruction, he needs the influence of the spirit of God to qualify him.

Rev. Aurand said he approved of brother Stover's means, but does not approve of depending too much on commentaries; should study first for themselves, and take the other helps as aids. He uttered much profitable advice for the teacher as to his walk and conversation outside of the school, as he had observed teachers whose conduct was not in keeping with their teachings.

Rev. Shaver said he would get children interested in himself and have them love him, then get them to love the truth by trying to make it attractive by his study of it and present it in his own way with the help of the Holy Spirit.

Rev. Akers remarked that the teacher must interest his scholars and love them. Dr. Calder thought a teacher should give evidence to the class that he knows what he is going to talk about, and that the scholar must have a chance to talk back. He related his experience as being a teacher that it required harder work than a sermon to keep the interest up.

Rev. Cronce was then called upon to sing, "Scatter the Seeds of Kindness."

Topic. Methods of Instruction in a Sabbath-school.—Titus 2. 7, 8.

Opened by Rev. Akers, followed by bro. J. S. Houseman who explained the use of illustrated charts.

Rev. Tomlinson again spoke in German on Catechization. He approved of helps and the consecutive system of instruction, but he said we may study these and yet not know anything of the Bible as a system; was strongly in favor of studying the Catechism; it can be done in schools without designedly obscuring our denominationalism. The five points can be taught without bringing in denominationalism.

Afternoon.—Children's Meeting. Responsive readings on temperance.

Topic: How to receive Instruction in a Sabbath-school.—Ps. 111. 10.

Opened by Rev. Dr. Calder in an instructive address, that was attentively listened too.

Scholars' exercises, conducted by Sam'l Foust, was a pleasant exercise, followed by an address by Rev. Aurand to the children.

Dr. Calder being called upon repeated the Lord's Prayer in Chinese, and related some of the peculiarities of that language.

Rev. Tomlihson next addressed the children in German.

Topic: The sure way of escaping the evils of Intemperance.—John 14. 6, and 21. 22.

Rev. Furst opened the discussion, followed by Rev Biggert, who brought home the evils of intemperance in a most powerful manner.

Prof Krise also made a brief address upon the subject of temperance. His remarks were to the point and well received

Officers elected for the next year:
President—Austin Curtin.
Rec. Sec'y—C. Dale.
Cor. Sec'y—Rev. W A. Biggert.
Treasurer—Alf Nichols.
Executive Committee—D. S. Keller, S. D. Gray, H. L. Harvey, Rev. S. Furst, J. W. Gephart, George Gray, Rev. I M. Smith.

The writer was not present at the evening session, which closed the labors of the convention.

The attendance was large all the time and the hall crowded during each session. We must remark here that Madisonburg has a hall that is a credit to the place, and of which many other places could feel proud.

Bellefonte was fixed upon as the next place of annual meeting.

All were well entertained by the hospitable people of Madisonburg and farmers of the vicinity, whose wives and daughters did their utmost to furnish the best for the inner man, and did it in a manner to make their guests ever hold them in greatful remembrance

The music was excellent. Miss C. E. Foust presided at the organ in an admirable manner.

London, May 19.—A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says: "The report that from 20,000 to 30,000 persons died from cholera while returning from a religious fair is repeated."

A despatch to the *Daily News* from St Petersburg says:—"The disease which has broken out in the Caucasus proves fatal in twenty-four hours. In Derby, which contains 150 houses, seventy persons have died. In Medivrisheni, with 200 houses, there are 200 persons dead. The mortality elsewhere is on the same scale."

The town of Halas, on Lake Halasto, seventy-five miles southeast of Pesth, has been inundated in consequence of continuous rains. Floods have destroyed 300 houses in Kettori. The harvest prospects in that district are ruined.

A MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLE.

The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Dayton are doing a good work in this community by circulating among our people their magnificent *Pictorial Family Bibles.* This is one of the most superb editions we have ever seen. The binding is elegant, tasteful and substantial. The press work is done in the best style, and the paper is of the finest quality.

Being determined that their Bibles shall not be surpassed by any other edition in print, the publishers have added to it an abridgment of Dr. William Smith's great Dictionary of the Bible. This is a complete book in itself, and would make an octavo volume of over six hundred pages. Its reputation as the best Bible Dictionary is world-wide, and each subscriber to this Bible thus obtains it *free.*

Another prominent feature is a History of All the Religious Denominations of the World. These accounts are clear and comprehensive, and are full of valuable information.

An accurate and detailed description of the Holy Land is given, followed by an interesting description of Jerusalem and its sacred places. The Life of the Saviour and the Lives of the Apostles are also given at considerable length, and in such a manner as to be of great service to every reader of the Bible. The Wanderings of the Israelites in the Wilderness are related, and the Tabernacle and Temple are described with great minuteness. Another feature to which we would call particular attention is a series of Scripture illustrations, remarkable for its completeness. It embraces a series of comprehensive descriptions of the Manners and Customs of the Nations of the Ancient World, of Biblical Antiquities, Scenery Natural History, etc., etc. Then follow a large number of chronological and other valuable tables designed to promote and facilitate the study of the Sacred Scriptures. The most careful student of God's word, the most exacting seeker after truth will find all his wants supplied in this single volume.

The book is magnificently illustrated It contains over 2,000 fine engravings, many of which are by the great artist, Gustavo Dore. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $30,000.

Between the Apocrypha and the New Testament is a beautifully lithographed marriage certificate, which makes this Bible an especially appropriate wedding present. This is followed by a handsome Family Record, consisting of four quarto pages, finely lithographed. At the end of the volume is a photograph album, with spaces for sixteen portraits.

The National Publishing Company's Bibles weigh from one to three pounds more than any other Family Bibles published in the United States. This is proof positive that they are more solid and substantial than any other Bibles It proves that they are printed on heavier paper, and bound with heavier and more durable material. They are published in German also.

We cordially commend this Bible to our readers. No home should be without it. The price is astonishingly low, and within the reach of all. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. Jas. B Lee, of Centre Hill, who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it. 10 ap 4t

There is a rumor that Senator Thurman may yet be the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio.

Grant is in Japan now.

Fifteen farm houses near Parma, Italy, have been destroyed by a land slide.

The mayor of Reading has determined to have the Sunday laws observed.

Baltimore has come to be the fourth grain depot on the continent. New York's grain receipts for 1878 were 152,862,927 bushels; Chicago's 135,601,876; Buffalo's 84,046,052; Baltimore's 48,597,477. Baltimore has increased its receipts 152 per cent. in the past five years.

Ex-Congressman Mackey has resumed the practice of law at Lock Haven.

The Widow Oliver turned up in Harrisburg on Saturday, seeking for an opportunity to deliver a lecture on temperance. She did'nt get it.

The McCaully Car Works, Altoona, which were burned on Friday, cost $70,000, were afterward sold at Sheriff's sale for $20,000, and had an insurance of $10,000. Fifty men are thrown out of employment.

The democrats have passed the necessary appropriation bills, but the fraudulent president would rather "starve the government" than that the republican party should be obliged to surrender the partisan advantage of troops and marshals at the polls.

After an all night session on Friday night the House of Representatives has passed by a vote of 114 to 97 and after many days of debate and filibustering and much amendment, the bill presented by Mr. Warner (Dem., O), making the standard dollar of 412½ grains a legal tender for all debts public and private. Under the bill the silver dollar will be received for custom dues, and will be used in part at least in paying interest on the bonded debt. Subsidiary coin may also be exchanged for legal tenders when presented in sums not less than $20. Certificates to parties depositing bullion for coinage and certificates representing coin in Treasury will be issued, both classes to be receivable for duties on imports.

Burlington, May 17.—The *Hawkeye* contains special crop reports from more than 100 points in Iowa. They show an increased acreage of wheat and corn, and that both of these crops are in excellent condition. The season has been dry, which has enabled farmers to plough lands that were not tillable in a wet season. In a few localities the drought has done some damage, but as a rule the recent rains came in time to leave the crops in good shape. Rain will be needed in most of the sections within a week or ten days to keep the crops in good condition. Oats and hay will fall short of the yield of last year, owing to a decreased acreage of oats sown and a dry season. Other crops promise a good yield.

CENTRE COUNTY, S. S.
The Commonwealth of Penn'a
[Seal.] To Aaron Lukenbach, you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bellefonte in and for the County of Centre on the fourth Monday of June next, then and there, to show cause why the letters Testamentary granted unto you on the Estate of E. E. McMinn, should not be revoked. Notice of this citation to be given by publication in two newspapers published in Centre county for four successive weeks.
Witness the Hon. C. A. Mayer, President of the said court at Bellefonte, the 26th day of May, A D. 1879.
WM. E. BURCHFIELD, C. O. C.

CENTRE COUNTY, S. S.
The Commonwealth of Penn'a,
[Seal.] To Aaron Lukenbach, you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bellefonte in and for the County of Centre on the fourth Monday of June next, then and there to show cause why the letters of Administration granted you on the estate of William McMinn, deceased, should not be revoked. Notice of this citation to be given by publication in two newspapers published in Centre county for four successive weeks.
Witness the Hon. C. A. Mayer President of the said court at Bellefonte, the 26th day of May A. D. 1879
WM. E. BURCHFIELD. C. O. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named person has filed petition for License in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Centre, and State of Penn'a, and that application will be made at the June session of said Court on the 4th Monday of June next, to grant the same:
George Miller, Tavern, Gregg.
J. C. HARPER, Clerk.
29 may

$2500 a year. Send 10 cents in 1 cent Stamps for a fine Silver Plated Thimble, retail price 25 cents, and learn how to make $2500 a year, no humbugs. Only those who mean business need apply. A. T. BUCK & Co., Milton, Pa.
22 ma 4t

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE This remarkable medicine will cure Spavins Splint Curb Callous etc., or any enlargement AND WILL REMOVE THE BUNCH WITHOUT BLISTERING or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00; Send for circular giving POSITIVE PROOF and your nearest agent's address. SOLD by druggists or sent to any address by the inventor B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

News from Cashmere is very bad. The increase of urgent distress and famine, joined to incompetency, corruption and want of organization on the part of the officials, is producing the most serious state of affairs.

Clifton, Ont, May 22.—Harmon Peer, of Teeterville, Ont., this afternoon successfully performed the feat of jumping from the new suspension bridge into the river below, a distance of 196 feet, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

While Henry Hortop, aged sixty-five years, was oiling machinery in his gristmill at Flora, Ont., his clothing caught on a shaft making 150 revolutions per minute, and the unfortunate man was literally torn to pieces.

Cholera in Peshawur is threatening to raise an obstacle to the prompt withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan. The disease has appeared in most of the cities of the Punjaub. Dacoity, or robbery, by armed gangs, is assuming alarming proportions in the Deccan, especially in the Poona district.

Fennel tea is a simple remedy to quiet the baby, and this innocent article is embodied in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which puts the baby to sleep without the evil use of opiates. Price 25 cents.

London, May 19.—A dispatch to Reuter's telegram company from St. Petersburg reports that a great conflagration is raging in Petropawleosk, Siberia. Several quarters of the town are in flames.

HARRY K. HICKS,

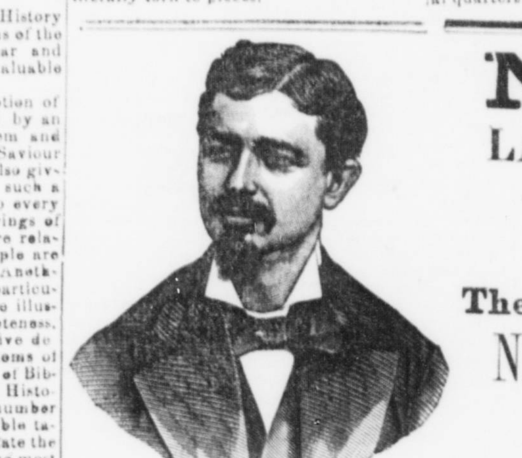
(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS



NEWMAN King Clothier

LARGEST STOCK, BEST STOCK, CHEAPEST STOCK.

Spring Suits, $2.40. Underwear, 20c. Boots, $1.75.

SHIRTS 25 CTS, AND EVERY THING ELSE LOW IN PROPORTION,

The Best Bargains ever Offered in Clothing. Is ahead and bound to keep ahead

NEVER BUY CLOTHING UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEn NEWMAN.

I Challenge the County to Beat my PRICES and QUALITY,

AND SHOW AS LARGE A STOCK OF CLOTHING AS I HAVE. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST CLASS TAILORS AT VERY LOW PRICES

Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat $1.00
Rye, 45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .45c
Oats, 22c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3.75
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $4.50
Butter, 12c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 6c.
Clean Sides, 6c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 8c.
Tub washed wool 30c,
Packed butter worked over, 8c.

Coal,	Retail.	By Car, Gross.
Egg,	$4 65	$4 20
Stove,	$5 00	$4 65
Chestnut,	$4 25	$3 80
Pea,	$2 90	$2 75

DIED.

On April 24, Capt. Henry Smith, of Penn twp., aged 82 years, and 12 days.

On the 6th inst., in Marion township, Mrs. Julia Ann Spawd, wife of John Spawd, aged 44 years, 6 months and 9 days.

At Pine Glenn, May 6th, Joseph Bechtel, aged 42 years.

On the 22nd inst., near Centre Hall, Mrs. Mary Stahl, wife of James Stahl, aged 27 years 11 months, and 29 days.

On the 25th inst., in Penn twp., of dropsy, Rebecca, wife of John Hoover, aged 51 years and 2 days.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!
Debility, a depressed, irritable state of the mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency and rejuvenates the entire system. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's it has a yellow wrapper around it; his photograph on outside.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.
E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24ap4t

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY,
—AT—
MRS. LUCY HENNY'S,
CENTRE HALL.
who has just received from Philadelphia, the LATEST FASHIONS, and a complete stock of new Bonnets, new Hats, elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up, at reasonable prices.
The new styles are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early. First come first served. 1 mar 4t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, June 10th, 1879, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Election for President and Directors same day and place. JAS. R. McCLURE, Secretary.
22 ma 3t

PENNSYLVANIA,
CENTRE COUNTY, SS:
I, Wm. E. Burchfield, clerk of the Orphans' Court of said county,
[SEAL.] do hereby certify that at an Orphans' Court held at Bellefonte the 28th day of April, A. D. 1879, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court: On motion a rule was granted upon, Jacob Neese (Penn Hall), Elizabeth Neese, Catherine Feidler, Wm. Neese (Millheim), Samuel Neese, Emanuel Neese, Elizabeth Alexander, Harriet Neese, Jacob Neese (Spring Mills), John Neese, Sarah Grove, Wm. Grove, Rebecca Moyer, Henry Moyer, Williard Neese, Elmer Neese and J. J. Hartsaugh, guardian of the said Williard and Elmer Neese, Peter Neese, Samuel Neese, Wm. Neese (Penn Hall), James Neese, Catherine Gentzel, James D Gentzel, Thomas J. Neese, Alexander W. Neese, Mary Jane Smith, Silas Smith, Wm. Krape, Michael Nearhood, Leah Whitehill, Thos. Whitehill, Rebecca Bosey, John Bosey, Catherine Aly, David Aly, A. K Nearhood, Lazarus H. Nearhood, John Geary, Mary Beaver, Samuel Beaver, Christina Moyer, Andrew Moyer and David Geary. The heirs and legal representatives of Christina Neese, deceased, to come into Court on the 4th Monday of August next, to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation or to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at Bellefonte, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1879.
Attest: WM. E. BURCHFIELD, C. O. C.
JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff. 15 ma 4t

PENNSYLVANIA,
CENTRE COUNTY, SS:
I, Wm. E. Burchfield, clerk of the Orphans' Court of the said county,
[SEAL.] do hereby certify that at an Orphans' Court held at Bellefonte the 28th day of April, A. D. 1879, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court: On motion a rule was granted upon, Wm. From, Sr., John From, Sr., Rebecca Bair, Mary From, Elizabeth Solt, Jacob Solt, Wm. From, Jr., Jonas From, John From, Jr., Wilson From, Jacob From, Sarah From, Adam From, Ellen From, and on John Shannon (guardian adlitem of the said Ellen From). The heirs and legal representatives of Jonas From, deceased, to come into Court on the 4th Monday of August next, to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at Bellefonte the 29th day of April, A. D., 1879
Attest: WM. E. BURCHFIELD, C. O. C.
JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff. 15 ma 4t

PENNSYLVANIA,
CENTRE COUNTY, SS:
I, Wm. E. Burchfield, clerk of the Orphans' Court of the said county,
[SEAL.] do hereby certify that at an Orphans' Court held at Bellefonte the 28th day of April, A. D., 1879, before the Honorable the Judges of the said Court: On motion a rule was granted upon, Pollie Reber, George Reber, Eve Reber, Annie Kerns, J. F. Kerns, Margaret Weiland, Geo. W. Weiland, Lydia Zehner, Geo. H. Zehner and Michael Reber,—the heirs and legal representatives of Abraham Reber, deceased, to come into Court on the 4th Monday of August next, to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the Real Estate of the said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Bellefonte the 29th day of April, A. D., 1879.
Attest: WM. E. BURCHFIELD, C. O. C.
JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff. 15 ma 4t

ANNUAL MEETING of Potter District School Board.—The Potter District School Board will meet at Old Fort, Monday, June 2d, at 8.30 o'clock, A. M., to examine and settle Treasurer's account. All persons having claims to present are requested to attend. The auditors are invited to meet at 1 o'clock, P. M., to see if there be any "crookedness" in the affairs of the Board. Directors elect will meet at 1 o'clock, P. M, to organize new Board. B. F. ARNEY, Prest.
W. A. KERR, Sec'y. 15 ma 3t

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between James Dunlap and Jonathan Hess, has this 8th day of May, 1879, been dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be continued by Jonathan Hess. Persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Jas. Dunlap & Co., will come and make settlement without delay.
JAS. DUNLAP & CO.
Pine Grove Mills, May 8, 1879. 15 ma 4t

HORSE BOOK Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new horse book. It treats all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of valuable recipes, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year, and a large amount of other valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. Hall says: "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." Send for a circular; agents wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. 1myly

J. A. Cottle & Bro.,
—MERCHANT TAILORS,—
CENTRE HALL,
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of this vicinity that they are prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to that line, for men and boys, and according to latest styles. Goods sold by sample. Having had many years experience they guarantee all work to render perfect satisfaction, and solicit a share of the public patronage.
ap3 y

Harness, Saddles, &c.,
The undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of
SADDLERY
now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.
JACOB DINGES Centre Hall.

BELLEFONTE
MUSIC STORE.
—o—
Pianos! Pianos!
ORGANS!
AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.
REPARING AND TUNING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.



PIANOS.
CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.
—o—
ORGANS.
ESTY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN
PIANOS AND ORGANS
7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $150.
9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds, Price $270, Only $85.
13 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.
(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")
Second-hand Organs for $25.
Second-hand Pianos for $50.
VIOLINS, AND ACCORDEONS,
$2.00 and upwards.
Piano and Organ Instructors.
Covers and Stools.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Sewing Machines!

New DOMESTIC	$30.00.
New WHITE	$25.00.
New ST. JOHN	$25.00.
New Improved SINGER	$22.50.
New Improved HOWE	$22.50.

Second hand Machines as low as $5.
—o—
AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PERFECT FITTING PATTERNS.
Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled.
No Agents employed. The buyeres get the Agents profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.
BUNNELL & AIKENS.
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
feb27

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

HURRAH! HURRAH
HURRAH!
—FOR—
CHEAP JOHN,
CENTRE HALL.
The Spring season of 1879 is now opening. We have just received an excellent stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
which will be sold at the
Lowest Prices.
We have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. We have
DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.,
at lowest prices.
Best Sole Leather
always on hand. Give us a call immediately.
I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

W R. CAMP'S
POPULAR.
Furniture Rooms!
CENTRE HALL, PA.
I manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.
If you want Furniture of any kind, don t buy until you see my stock.
UNDERTAKING
In all its branches. I keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of my business. I have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.
jul19 tf W. R. CAMP.

CENTRE HALL
COACH SHOP,
LEVI MURRAY,
at his establishment at Centre Hall, keep on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates,
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring WagonS,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.
Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3 tf.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
ap1068tf

Forks House!
PERRY STOVER, PROP'R.
The Forks House, at Coburn station, is new and commodious, and is kept in best manner. Bed and board second to none in the county. Stabling for 30 horses. As a summer resort it will be found all that could be desired, right in the heart of good fishing and hunting grounds, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery.
1nov y

New Pianos $125
Each, and all styles, including GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT all strictly *first-class,* sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use! Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 36 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.
MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
5 sept 1y 21 East 15th Street, N. Y.

IMPORTAN TO TRAVELERS.
—THE—
BUSH HOUSE!
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of W'msport, is first-class in all its appointments
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.
The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.
All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.
8aug GEO. HOPPES, Propr.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building, my28 74 tf.

—H-A-R-D-W-A-R-E!—

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS---PANIC PRICES.

STOVES HEATERS RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,

—AND THE—

WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,
HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Spring Mills O. K!
NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!
at I. J. Grenoble's Store!
SPRING MILLS,
has the goods. Largest stock!
SELECTION UNSURPASSED! Prices Lower than Ever,
And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.
Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.
Imported and Domestic DRYGOODS!
Full lines of
MERINO UNDERWEARS,
For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.
Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
And the most complete assortment of
NOTIONS
n Central Pennsylvania, and prices tha willcompel you in self defence to buy of hm. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc
A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.
Also deals in all kinds of Grain. Market price paid for the same. A specialty in COAL by the car load.

Jas. Harris & Co.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
—o—
HARDWARE,
—o—
IRON, NAILS,
—o—
PAINTS,
—o—
OILS, ETC.,
—o—
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

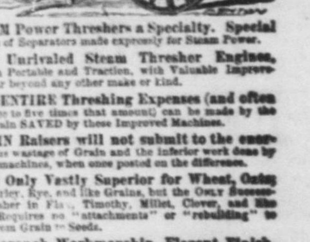
CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!
EZRA KRUMBINE,
respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has constantly on hand and makes to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.
His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.
Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb 26

CENTRE HALL
Hardware Store.
J. O. DEININGER.
A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.
Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.
Pictures framed in the finest style.
Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.
Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22 69tf.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT
Piles, Constipation,
Permanently cured by
KIDNEY-WORT
DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has done better than any remedy I have ever used. I have prescribed it for PILES with good effect having cured several very bad cases," and a year later he says "it has never failed." Thousands who have been cured when all other means have failed, testify to the remarkable power this great remedy has in overcoming these and many other diseases.
AS A SPRING MEDICINE
ALL should USE IT. It acts mildly, but surely, on the liver and bowels, removing all morbid secretions, and by its great Tonic powers restoring the feeling of strength and vigor which is natural to every healthy person.
There is no one but what needs just such a remedy to do away with the natural torpor of the system after passing through the winter.
One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no spirit, being prepared in pure water.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Or we will mail a package, pre-paid, on receipt of the price, one dollar.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
THRESHING MACHINERY.
THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.



STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.
THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.
GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.
NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.
IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.



MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Litterings or Scatterings.
FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.
FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free

WATERS' Orchestrion chimes ORGAN



is the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. It has the celebrated Concerto stop, which is a fine imitation of the Human Voice, and two and a half Octaves of bells tuned in perfect harmony with the reeds, & their effect is magical & electrifying. WATERS' CLARIONA, ORCHESTRAL, CONCERTO, VESPER, CENTENNIAL CHIMES, CHAPEL, and COTTAGE ORGANS, in Unique French Cases are in every respect FIRST CLASS. **WATERS' PIANOS,** GRAND, SQUARE, and Upright, ARE THE BEST MADE; the Tone, Touch, Workmanship, & Durability Unsurpassed. Warranted for SIX YEARS. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash. Monthly Installments received. A Liberal Discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, etc. AGENTS WANTED. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Second-hand Instruments at Great Bargains. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 EAST 14th STREET, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, Box, 3567.



FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Sing-Song.

Sing a song of snow-flakes,
Icicles and frost;
Four and twenty snow-birds
In the woods were lost.
When the storm was ended,
Happy birds were they,
By some crumbs befriended,
They lived to fly away.

Sing a song of rain-drops,
Clouds and April weather;
Four and twenty red-breasts
Caught out together.
When the shower was ended,
What a song was heard
About the rainbow splendid,
From each dripping bird!

Sing a song of sunshine,
Bees a-humming praises;
Four and twenty hours
Lost among the daisies.
Hunt the wide world over,
From sea to continent,
You never will discover
Where the hours went!

—Mary N. Prescott in St. Nicholas.

The Chimney-Sweeps' Festival.

Even those poor little sooty imps that used to spend their days in sweeping the dark, winding chimneys of smoky London, had one grand holiday, and that was the first day of May.

How they must have looked forward to this one day of the year when they could dress up and caper, and dance and shout in the open air, with the "lord and lady" of their own choosing, and the evergreen moving garland of their own making.

I never saw but one of these May-day merry-makings of the sweeps, but it was so comical that I thought and talked of it for many days after, and I think their walking "green man," as I called their garland, is the funniest of all.

It is a great cone six or seven feet in height, of holly and ivy framed upon hoops. It goes up smaller and smaller to the top, where it is tied with gay-colored ribbons, and decorated with bunches of flowers.

At the very top there will be a crown made of flowers, or a little flag flying.

All down the sides of this evergreen hillock are knots of ribbon and bunches of flowers.

Round it as it goes from street to street, the little sweeps caper and dance. Their hats and jackets are trimmed all over with colored and gilt paper, and flowers stuck in wherever they can put one, while their black legs (for they like to leave them sooty for this day's fun) are colored in figures with Dutch pink, or white chalk, and some of them leave their faces black that they may ornament them in the same way.

We little folks were puzzled to know how their bower of green moved along of itself, but when we looked down close to the ground—why, there we sometimes saw two feet peeping out!

Then we knew all about it—it was "Jack-in-the-green." Yes, there was a pretty big man inside, and this was something as he looked to my young eyes.

My "lord and lady," however, are in the eyes of the sweeps the grandest of all things in their May-day show.

The "lord" is generally chosen from some other profession than that of chimney sweepers, and is splendidly dressed in cocked hat, trimmed with red and yellow feathers; laced coat; embroidered waistcoat; silk stockings; large knee buckles, and cane with a shining knob.

The "lady" is usually a boy in girl's dress, which is gaudy and bedizened as my lord's, but instead of a cane she carries in her right hand a brass ladle.

When "Jack-in-the-green" stops, they dance most elegantly round him, while all the little sootikins make sweet music by striking their brushes and shovels together!

Then my lord and lady, bowing and courtesying to each other, with cocked hat and brass ladle in hand, and all the sweeps with their sooty shovels, go round to the spectators—"Smallest donations thankfully received!" and the silver and pennies as they drop into the ladle and shovels make a pleasant jingle in the ears of the little sweepers.

But I am sorry to say, their greedy taskmasters get the lion's share of these May-day offerings, and to-morrow his poor little overworked sootikin will be climbing the dark, crooked chimneys, scraping and sweeping, and half stifled with soot and dust.

Still the brave little fellow will toil up through all those winding ways until, as he sees daylight at last, you hear a faint shout. You run out to see the sooty little imp perched upon the top of the tall chimney, waving his brush, and if he has breath enough left, shouting, "Sweep O!"

Did you ever hear the true story of a little chimney-sweep, who was sweeping the chimneys at Arundel Castle, and was lost?

It was a hot day in summer when his master sent him up into those tall chimneys, and when noontide came, and he had not appeared at the top, and they had called and searched, but could find nothing of him, they were all terribly frightened, and even his master began to think that he had been suffocated in some of those winding flues.

Then they went from one drawing-room to another, and through all those splendid chambers, shouting up the chimneys, until they came to one of the handsomest of the "state chambers."

There within the curtains of rich crimson silk that surrounded the bed, and under the whitest and finest of sheets, with the silken coverlet over him, lay fast asleep the lost little "Sweep O!"

It seems that the poor little fellow had got completely lost in those great chimneys, leading one into another, and had come down, frightened, and hot and tired, into this very comfortable bedroom, and then the bed looked so tempting, and it was all so quiet, that he laid his little black head upon the soft pillow, and was soon sound asleep.

They were all so glad to find him that I feel sure the kind duke that lived in that grand old castle would not allow his master to punish his little sweep for taking a nap in a ducal bed.—*Youth's Companion.*

Courageous Captain Luce.

A tall, gray-haired man with clear blue eyes, gray mustache and sparse gray whiskers under his chin, was the first witness called in a will case in New York. It was Captain James C. Luce of the steamship Arctic, which was run into and sunk on the 27th of September, 1854. The Arctic had 233 passengers, and there were 150 in the crew. Only ninety-seven persons were saved and not one woman. A part of the crew behaved very badly. They filled the boats and when they were about to abandon the sinking ship a place in one of the boats was offered to Captain Luce, who stood with his little boy by his side where he had been using his utmost exertions to rule his crew. He spurned the offer, and when those in the boat offered to take his son, he rejected that offer also with indignation. He went down with his ship hand and hand with his son. They were drawn down about thirty feet into the vortex. Then they rose to the surface. A moment afterward a part of a paddle box floated up to them. Its momentum was so great that it killed the boy. The father climbed upon it with nine others. He and George Allen and a German were on it on Wednesday, the day of the accident, until Saturday afternoon. Only four of the ten outlived the first night after the accident. On the morning of the day on which the captain was saved there was a heavy fog. Suddenly it parted and formed a great arch, beneath which was clear sea. Under this arch was the Cambria of Quebec. She picked up Captain Luce and his two fellow sufferers.

Words of Wisdom.

How immense appear to us the sins we have not committed.

A good conscience is able to bear much and is cheerful in adversities.

The tongue has no bones, but the tongue breaks bones.

Despair has ruined some, but presumption multitudes.

The greatest difficulties are always found where we are not looking for them.

Man believes that to be a lie which contradicts the testimony of his own ignorance.

In the depth of the sea the water is still; the heaviest grief is borne in silence; the deepest love flows through the eye and touch; the purest joy is unspeakable; the most impressive preacher at the funeral is the silent one whose lips are cold.

COUNTRY LIFE IN MEXICO.

Oranges, Bananas and Cocoanuts Growing Around the Front Door—No Work but Keeping in the Shade.

The life of a genuine country family in the warm districts of Mexico, writes a correspondent, is about as happy an illustration of quiet resignation and peaceful contentment, and blissful ignorance as this world can afford. I had the pleasure of visiting such a happy household, about fifty miles inland from Vera Cruz, nearly on the line of the railroad, and this family shall stand up for a model. The train was to make a stop for nearly an hour, and we had time to wander around. The place at which we stopped was a watering station for the engine, and the entire settlement consisted of three structures that were not exactly right shape to be called huts, but could not be dignified with the name of houses. The weather was about right for sitting in an ice-house and fanning yourself, although it was the middle of January. The vegetation was very much such as we used to see pictured in the geographies, so thick that it was hard to walk through the bushes, and the big leaves growing far upward and then curving gracefully down again. It was in the midst of this world of green leaves and bright flowers that these three habitations stood. They were only samples of hundreds more we saw just like them, and they had the most delightful Robinson Crusoe air about them. They were built of twigs or small sticks about six feet long and from half an inch to an inch in diameter. These were bound together and fastened to a framework of four posts driven into the ground, with cross-pieces. The roofs were of the same, and sometimes covered with big leaves that looked like tobacco spread out to dry. Sometimes the interstices between the twigs were filled in with a muddy plaster but generally they were not, and the air was left to circulate. There was no floor in any of the houses except the hard-packed earth, and this was generally pretty hilly and uneven, and hard to walk on. A little raised place made out of poles, and covered with such old clothing as they could raise, was the bed, which must have served the whole family, for there was only one in each house. An iron kettle, and two forked sticks to hang it over the fire with, completed the furniture. There was generally a rough bench across the front of the house, shaded by a twig awning, where the family sat in the heat of the day. There were no windows, the only opening into the house being the doorway, with no door. The interior was always very dark, but cool.

This is not to be regarded as the dwelling place of some outcast, away on the mountains. It is a sample of the ordinary residence of the rural Mexican of the lowlands. On the lowlands it is hot all the year round, and protection against the sun is needed more than anything else. It is not necessary to work for a living. With lemons and oranges and bananas, and all sorts of tropical fruits growing around you till the leaves of their trees fan the roofs of the huts, the fruit to be had for the picking, plenty of game to be had for the killing, the less clothing the more comfort, and wages at twenty-five cents a day, what an awful guy any man would make of himself who went to work. Half an hour's exertion would provide the family with delicious provisions enough for a week. Nothing is lacking but fire-water. Pulque is not used in the lowlands. But the native is patient about it. When luck throws a copper in his way he goes to the nearest town and drinks it up. When she doesn't he stays sober. When by any stroke of fortune a little money does fall into his hands, he has only to put his rope-bridle on the first horse or donkey he meets (and he will not have to look far for one), and ride away.

The people who live in the houses are just about suitable matches for their dwellings. If it is possible for human beings not to know anything at all, these people are in that happy condition. They loll away most of their time in the most convenient shade, and shade is plenty. There are generally one or two old people in the house, and the head of the family and his wife, and a great troop of children. Children seem to grow on the trees, they are so plenty. Up to seven or eight years old they run around entirely naked, and the clothing they wear after that age does not burden them much to carry. Of course, they have nothing to do, and they have none of that careworn and prematurely old look that the children of the table-lands have. Some of the children, both boys and girls, are exceedingly handsome. They nearly all have sparkling black eyes and teeth as white as pearls, which show off well behind their dark skins. Their beauty, however, is short-lived. Some of the boys are good-looking until they reach eighteen or twenty, but the beauty of the women rarely lasts beyond fourteen or fifteen. At this age they correspond with an American woman of thirty, except that they are much smaller. Both men and women are ridiculously small, and the half-grown children are not much larger than big dolls. These people cannot read or write, and have no idea of anything in the world beyond the hut they live in and the neighboring town they sometimes visit. Their whole earthly possessions would not sell for a dollar, and they lead as simple lives as Adam and Eve in Eden. No newspaper ever comes to them with the latest dispatches from the other end of creation. Occasionally a few soldiers swoop down on them and capture a man for the army, but they generally manage to hear of their coming, and keep out of the way.

Maritime Disasters.

A supplement to the *American Ship* furnishes the public with an elaborate table of maritime disasters, compiled by Mr. G. B. Winslow from records in the archives of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. It will be invaluable for future reference. It shows the number of vessels lost in transatlantic steam navigation from 1838, when the Sirius first crossed the ocean. The whole number of vessels, by the different casualties specified, is 145; of which never were heard of after leaving port, 26; wrecked on coasts, 80; foundered at sea, 6; sunk at sea, 6; abandoned, 8; by collision with icebergs, 3; collision with other vessels, 4; capsized, 1; burned, 11. The loss of life by several kinds of disaster, as far as ascertained, was as follows: By missing vessels, 850; by vessels sunk at sea (including loss by Arctic, 562), 778; by vessels burned, 533; by vessels wrecked, 1,611; by collisions, 350; by vessels foundered, 10; by other casualties, 70; total, 4,202. It is remarkable that the loss of life appears to have been matter of open record in the case of only three out of the twenty-six missing vessels in the list given. These were the President, which left New York for Liverpool in 1841, and of which the loss is vaguely given as 200, where it has always been supposed to be much higher; the City of Glasgow, of the Inman Line, which left Glasgow for New York in 1853; and the Pacific, of the Collins Line, which left Liverpool for New York in 1856. The united loss by these vessels was 850. The total loss, as given above, does not include that of the twenty-three vessels against which the record is, "Missing, all lost." As far as can be judged from the character of these, and from their points of departure, they were mostly transient ships, carrying few or no passengers. With an average of 100 person to each, including crew, the total loss of life on the list would be increased to 6,500 human beings.

Novel Use of a Locomotive.

Every day proves the truth of the old adage: "Necessity is the mother of invention." Our attention has just been called to a new way of utilizing the power of a locomotive. Some years ago Porter, Bell & Co., of Pittsburg, sent one of their small locomotives to the famous Dutch Flat in California. It was used for hauling logs from a timber tract to the saw mill. But as much of the timber was in a deep canyon and the mill was on the hill top, the ingenious owner desired to make it do another kind of duty as well as its own. They arranged an incline track placing a car on it, to which they lash the timber, and by a wire rope draw it to the top. The rope passes over a drum at the top of the hill and the power is supplied by the little locomotive. The *modus operandi* is to run the engine on to a side track alongside the drum on to friction wheels, through which the power is communicated, and here like a dog in a churn wheel or a horse in a tread mill, the engine revolves its drivers without the engine advancing and lifts its load 600 feet in height in 1,200 feet of track, the engine thus becoming practically a stationary engine.—*Iron Age.*

The San Francisco *Chronicle* reports a shower of several thousand herrings near a cemetery in that city. They were not pickled, and there is not salt enough in the story to save it.

MUTILATED MONEY.

How Uncle Sam Redeems Torn Notes—Curious Cases of Replacement.

Whenever anybody mutilates a national bank or legal tender note, whenever anybody comes into possession of a worn out note, or whenever by accident anybody's money of this character becomes so far destroyed that it will not pass, he sends it to the Treasurer of the United States. The mutilated currency goes to the redemption division of the Treasurer's office, and there judgment is made on it. This division is in charge of Mr. C. H. Davidge. If the note is a legal tender and the number and denomination of it are still distinguishable, and satisfactory evidence is furnished that the other portions of it will never be presented for redemption, a new note is issued to the owner of the fragments. If a national bank note, the name of the bank must still cling to all that is left of the once crisp and new piece of paper, and the same evidence be furnished that no other fragments of it be sent in before a new one is issued. Evidence that is considered satisfactory in these cases consists of affidavits properly attested as to how the money became so dilapidated, and the endorsements by responsible persons as to the good character and honest intents of the person asking reimbursement at Uncle Sam's hands.

FRAUDULENT ATTEMPTS UPON THE TREASURY.

Of course, every precaution is had against fraud. Quite often a woe-begone piece of a note will be sent in, and after the crucial test will turn out to be the relic of a counterfeit bill. Sometimes the affidavits accompanying a fragment of what was once a greenback are "manufactured." In such cases the replies that the sender gets to his request for redemption are more pointed than polite. Very often the simplicity of the affidavit and the accompanying statement of the facts would be alone sufficient to convince any one of their genuineness without the additional safeguard of a "character" from some responsible citizen. The pieces of notes that pass muster are put into a machine for the purpose and ground to a pulp, chemicals being used in the process. When taken out the pulp is of the consistency of mortar. It is sold, when dried, to paper makers. The redemption of mutilated notes amounts to about a million and a half a month. Naturally there are some rather curious cases found in this million and a half. Playful dogs, hungry cows, mischievous children, fire, water, rats, mice, pigs, horses, lunatics, pure accidents, and all, play their parts in providing work for the some fifty men and women in Mr. Davidge's division.

THE POOR OLD WOMAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Among the curious cases was that of the poor old woman in Philadelphia. She was saving up her money in order to accumulate enough to secure her admission to some charitable institution. She had raked together $65. Distrustful of savings banks, she put her money on a shelf, well concealed. It soon disappeared. She was certain it was stolen. Some of her neighbors persuaded her to tear up the floor. She did so, and, after a close search, the fragments of her $65 were found in a rat's nest, the proprietors of which had been exercising their nibbling propensities on the money. She gathered up the fragments and sent them to the Treasury. Most of the money was in national bank notes, which were mutilated beyond the possibility of recognition. For them she could regain nothing. Of the legal-tender notes but $8 could be redeemed, so the old lady lost $57 by rats.

THE CASE OF THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

Another case in which there was a distrust of banks was that of a farmer living in Illinois. He always kept his money in the house or about his person. A short time ago he had $11,000 in ready cash and carried it in his coat pocket. He went to bed, leaving his coat on a chair. His wife complained of the coldness of the room, and he got up to stir up the fire. He had been back in bed but a short time, when the room filled with smoke and the well-known odor of "something burning." He jumped up to find his coat pocket burnt out and his $11,000 a charred mass. Fortunately there was enough distinguishable about the notes to secure him, upon sworn and attested affidavits of the facts, a new set complete. He may patronize banks hereafter.

THE CLAIM OF THE GEORGIA LAWYER.

There is a Georgia lawyer who is not yet satisfied with the action of the Treasury toward one of his clients. This client had $265 burnt up, and reliable witnesses to prove its total destruction. He wrote to the department about it, but was informed that nothing could be redeemed in nothing only, despite the acknowledged fact that there had once been something out of which the question grew. The lawyer was then applied to, and for the past four months has been trying to convince the Treasurer and Mr. Davidge that the government is the unlawful gainer by the destruction of the money, and that not to replace it is but the most barefaced of swindles. He quotes law, both statutory and moral, and spins out his arguments at length. He has not made any perceptible headway in behalf of his client.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF THE NEBRASKA BACKWOODSMAN.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable cases that has ever come before the redemption division was one last week. It was a Nebraska backwoodsman, a camp fire and one hundred dollars. The backwoodsman dropped the pocket-book containing the $100 into the camp fire. Before he could get it out, the heat had so acted on it that the book had shriveled up into a hard burnt ball. He did not attempt to open it, but sent it on with a statement of the facts. The ball was cracked just as a hickory nut would be in order to get at its contents. Inside was found, perfectly intact and undamaged, the twenty and ten-dollar bills that went to make up the backwoodsman's one hundred.

THE CHARRED MONEY FROM THE CHICAGO FIRE.

It was rather curious also about the money presented by the banks of Chicago for redemption after the great fire. Banks keep their money in packages unfolded. The banks which were burnt out in that fire lost most of the notes they had on hand. In some instances, however, their replacing was possible. Sometimes the notes in the vaults had not been wholly destroyed, the metallic substances which enter into their composition being left. These were found in block form as the notes had been packaged. They were forwarded to the redemption division. The thin layers of notes, the division between which was almost imperceptible, were separated. It was neat work. Then the denominations and the numbers, though with much difficulty, were picked out in the almost airy and black framework of what was once a note. One hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars in this way came from the Chicago fire. Of this amount $126,000 was identified and new notes issued therefor.

NOTES PLOWED UNDER.

An Ohio farmer lost $160 while plowing his fields a year ago. This year in plowing the same field he turned the pocketbook containing that $160. Though it was almost decomposed beyond recognition it was upon application and presentation found redeemable. Cases like this are very frequent. Also instances where dogs, horses, cows and other animals have decimated, and partly and sometimes wholly swallowed Uncle Sam's promises to pay.

VARIOUS CASES.

One man, in a dog case, states that he forwards portions of a ten-dollar note; that he has watched the dog vigilantly for the remainder of it, but his watch has not been rewarded with success. He got a new note. The old boot figures quite frequently. A Tennessee man put $135 in an old boot, and secreted his boot in his smokehouse. When he went back for it, he lost his bearings and could not find it. Six months afterward he stumbled across the old boot exactly where he had left it. The money inside had furnished nourishment for cockroaches and wood-lice. A handful of small pieces was all that was left to tell the tale. Sending them on to the Treasury they were examined, fixed together, and enough rescued to give the man who hid his money in a boot $50. Another Tennessean put $105 in an outhouse and lost the place. It remained there for six years. Last week the decomposed notes arrived at the Treasury with proper affidavits. They were redeemed in full.

MUTILATED COINS ARE

never redeemed. This is not generally understood, and it frequently occurs that solid sticks of gold or silver will be sent in. The coin had been placed in piles, and, by the action of fire, melted together. These chunks are always returned. All the owners can do is to sell their gold or silver as so much bullion. —*Washington Star.*

States and Rates of Interest.

States which permit limited special rates of interest by agreements in writing:

	Legal rate per cent.	Highest rate allowed.
Northwestern States—		
Ohio	6	8
Indiana	6	10
Illinois	6	10
Michigan	7	10
Wisconsin	6	10
Iowa	6	10
Minnesota	7	12
Western States—		
Missouri	6	10
Kansas	7	12
Nebraska	10	12
Oregon	10	12
Southern States—		
North Carolina	6	8
Georgia	7	12
Louisiana	5	8
Miss'ss'ppi	6	10
Kentucky	6	10
Texas	8	12
Arkansas	6	10
States which permit unlimited special rates of interest by agreements in writing:		
New England States—		
Maine	6	Any rate of interest may be agreed upon in writing.
Massachusetts	6	
Rhode Island	6	
Connecticut	6	
Western States—		
Colorado	6	
California	7	
Nevada	10	
Southern States—		
Florida	8	
States which permit only one rate of interest:		
New England States—		
New Hampshire	6	The legal rate must not be exceeded.
Vermont	6	
Middle States		
New York	7	
New Jersey	7	
Pennsylvania	6	
Maryland	6	
Delaware	6	
Southern States—		
Virginia	6	
South Carolina	7	
Alabama	8	
West Virginia	6	
Tennessee	6	

About Ice.

The Philadelphia *Ice Trade Journal* has an article on "Peculiarities of Pond Ice," which has the following observations of interest both to the trade and the general public:

There is more air, as in fact other foreign ingredients in still ponds than in running streams, and under a sharp cold more of it will be held in suspension. It also follows that in severe weather, when the freezing is more rapid, the successive planes will be more distinct than when it is slow; and that, under certain conditions, as when the water is very still on the surface and the weather variable, the streaks will run into each other, making it difficult to distinguish them. It is well known to ice manufacturers, and their experience is amply borne out by dealers in natural ice, that ice made at a moderate temperature, say fifteen degrees to twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit, is clearer than when the thermometer is at zero or below it.

The machine men, alert to this fact usually regulate the temperature, which they can readily do, whilst the dealers in the natural product, of course, are compelled to take the weather as it comes. The competition between natural and artificial ice has not yet reached a point which gives this subject sufficient importance, but should inventors realize even half their hopes, the natural ice dealers will find it to their interest to meet it by more care in the selection of their ice fields than they are now wont to give it. Later on, we venture the assertion, the ice dealer will be as choice in this respect as the farmer is in the soil best adapted to his various crops; and the chemistry of ice will be as popular and important a study as that of agriculture now is among the more enlightened tillers of the soil.

And here it may be proper to remark that ice of a very deep blue color, so much admired by consumers and the trade, surpasses in hardness, weight and compactness all the various grades of gray and opaque ice; and from what we have said here and elsewhere it will be inferred that this quality is due to the expulsion of foreign air from the water by motion and gradual steady freezing. Holding no foreign admixture in suspension, the air acquires the beautiful azure color of air and water combined, and except when exposed to the direct heat and light rays of the sun will require a longer time for fusion by radiant heat.

Ability.

Every man is provided with ability of some kind and to a certain degree. The important matter to be decided in life is, what is this ability? Very few men are wise enough to see, until it is too late, what occupation in life is best suited to them. In nearly every man there is a germ which, with proper cultivation, will develop this to a certain degree. Young men learning any business should study and learn it in all its bearings, and afford it an opportunity of growth. Many men have the fanciful notion that they can do almost anything within the range of human capacity, and are thereby deceived all through their life, and are tormented by its consequent uncertainties and its disappointments. Very few have the power or talent of doing more than one thing well. Nature, in her economical distribution of gifts, bestows them, as a rule, sparsely. One may be able to plan, and another to execute; but neither are able to do both. One man is possessed of great inventive and planning ability, while his neighbor is gifted with the ability to execute. The many financial reverses are impressive illustrations of man's single ability. The business plans are well designed, but the enterprise falls short of success through the inefficiency of the management. From time to time we find notable examples of this rule.

He Saw the Point.

Ezekiel Hayes, the great-grandfather of the President, was a successful mechanic in Connecticut, and kept a number of apprentices. It is said that sometimes, like apprentices in all ages, they felt that they had long work and short rations. At one time a new cheese was put on the table whole. It stood uncut for a day or two, Hayes saying at each meal, "That is a nice-looking cheese. It is a pity to cut it!" The boys thought this was growing rather monotonous, and planned to show their sentiments. The blacksmith had one day got a bar of iron nicely heated, and laid it across the iron anvil to be cut the proper lengths. The boys, with chisel and sledges, were to cut it off. But no hand was raised. Hayes asked why they did not "strike." One of them replied: "That is such a nice bar of iron; it would be a pity to cut it." Hayes quickly saw the point, and shouted, with a laugh, "Strike! boys, strike! the cheese shall be cut!"

Repartee in Rhyme.

The following anecdote on three noted North Carolinians—Hillman, Dews and Swain—the two former brilliant lawyers and the latter a learned lawyer and a scholar, and from 1832 to 1835 governor of the State, and afterward president of Chapel Hill University—is nearly out of date. At a term of the Supreme Court the gentleman handed Mr. James Dodge, then clerk of the court, the following epitaph:

"Here lies James Dodge, who dodged all good
And never dodged an evil,
And after dodging all he could,
He could not dodge the devil!"

To this Mr. Dodge returned the following sharp impromptu reply:

"Here lies a Hillman and a Swain,
Their lot let no man choose;
They lived in sin and died in pain,
And the devil got his dues! (Dews)"
—Wilmington (N. C.) Sun

A Cautious Woman.

A little woman, with considerable anxiety in her face, was searching the Central Market yesterday for flowers and seeds, and one of the seed sellers explained to her:

"Here are some of the nicest climbers you ever saw. If you take them they will cover your house and make it look almost like Paradise."

"They will, eh?" absently replied the woman.

"Yes, they will. You don't know how they will improve the looks of your house."

"But I won't take any. Just as soon sa they made the old house look any better the lardlord would come around and raise the rent on us. I guess I won't buy anything but sunflower seeds and a stalk or two of catnip."—*Detroit Free Press.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Eastern and Middle States.

Louis Barron, a machinist of Watertown, N. Y., went home from work sick, fell fainting in his yard, and exclaimed to his wife, "I am dying." Mrs. Barron was frightened to such an extent that she died shortly afterward. Barron recovered.

The weather in Northern New England on the thirteenth was unprecedentedly hot for the season, the thermometer in many places in New Hampshire indicating 100 degrees in the shade.

At the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the organization of the New York Chamber of Commerce a large number of business and professional men were present, and speeches were made by James G. Blaine, Andrew D. White, the new Minister to Germany, and others.

The sixth annual convention of the National Millers' Association met at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, 600 of the 900 members being present. Mr. Asa Dow, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the mayor, Carter H. Harrison, made welcoming addresses. The president, Mr. George Bain, responded and delivered the annual address.

William Muldoon, a New York policeman, defeated Thiebaud Bauer, champion French wrestler, in a wrestling match at Gilmore's Garden, New York.

It is said that there are more than 5,000 whites in the Indian Territory, despite the President's recent proclamation forbidding trespass.

Northern New England has suffered a great deal recently from forest fires. The destruction of timber in the pine forests east of Fryeburg, Me., has been immense. Great fires have also been raging in the vicinity of Conway, N. H., and Bartlett, N. H.

Henry J. Cross, city treasurer of Salem, Mass., committed suicide by hanging himself to his office railing.

Boston has reduced her debt during the past year $2,448,206.24. It now amounts to $42,359,816, and the sinking fund to $15,794,035.

Western and Southern States.

A skiff containing six men returning from a hunt upset in the Mississippi river, at St. Louis and four of the hunters were drowned.

A Confederate monument erected by the Ladies' Monumental Association, in Columbia, S. C., was unveiled. Military organizations and old veterans from all the principal points in the State and from Charlotte, N. C., participated in the ceremonies.

An interesting and important decision affecting the right of white and colored persons to intermarry has just been given in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va. In the case of the colored man, Edmund Kinney, and the white woman, Mary Hall, confined in the penitentiary for a violation of the State statute prohibiting the intermarriage of races, Judge Hughes refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the United States courts have no jurisdiction over questions of marriage. The opinion holds that the laws of marriage are at the sovereign control and will of each State unaffected by any provision of any article of the Constitution of the United States; that absolute and entire power over these laws is necessarily left all over the world and in this Union of States to the government of local society; that the law under which the parties were convicted was with the unrestrained legislative power of Virginia to enact it, and that it is not prohibited by any provision of the national Constitution. As to making contracts the opinion holds that section 1,977 of the Revised Statutes, which secures to all persons within the United States the right in every State to make and enforce contracts, can only refer to contracts lawful under the law of the States wherein it is proposed to enforce them. Admitting that marriage is a contract, the opinion holds that the privilege of enforcing it extends only to lawful marriages, and that if a citizen of Virginia went to the District of Columbia or to the Territory of Utah and was there married in accordance with the local law he could not return with his consort or consorts to Virginia and expect to subordinate her laws of marriage to the laws of the other jurisdiction. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A wonderful game of billiards has just been played in Chicago, where Jacob Schaefer defeated George F. Slosson in a three-ball game, 1,000 points up, for the championship. Schaefer ran the game out in three innings, making 5, 690 and 305 points successively, while Slosson made 14, 9 and 21 points.

Louisville, Ky., has been visited by a waterspout, following an extraordinarily heavy rain. Part of the city was inundated to the extent of three feet, and considerable damage was done.

At Terre Haute, Ind., eight persons—four colored men and four white women—have been arrested, charged with intermarrying in defiance of the State law. The grand jury also indicted two colored ministers for performing the marriages.

The business part of the town of Farmersville, La., has been destroyed by fire, and an estimated loss of $100,000 incurred.

While Mr. and Mrs. Price were riding near Brooklyn, Mich., the horse became frightened and threw the carriage over an embankment. Mrs. Price received injuries from which she died the next night, and her husband's skull was fractured.

Alphonso Davis and Henry Andrews, white, and Lewis Carlton, colored, were hanged for burglary on the town common at Hillsboro, N. C., in presence of 8,000 spectators. All three men proclaimed their innocence on the scaffold. While the execution was going on a terrific thunderstorm raged, making the scene wild and terrible. On the same day John J. West was hanged at Boonville, Mo., for murdering a tramp last October; at Plaquemine, La., Robert Cheney, colored, suffered the punishment for assaulting a woman in June last, and at Provo City, Utah, Wallace Wilkerson, who shot a man named Baxter, two years ago, was himself shot to death in the jail yard, the law of the Territory giving a murderer, after conviction, the choice of being hanged or shot. Wilkerson's executioners were three concealed marksmen, who were about thirty feet distant from the chair in which he sat.

From Washington.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular stating that the rush for the ten-dollar refunding certificates has been so great that the supply has not been equal to the demand, notwithstanding every effort of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. The whole amount of certificates authorized is about $40,000,000, and of this $13,000,000 have been sold up to date of issuance of circular.

The Senate Committee on Elections decided to take up the charges of bribery against Senator Ingalls, in connection with his election to the Senate from Kansas.

The Greenbackers and workingmen of Washington celebrated the adoption of the new constitution in California by serenading the Greenback members of Congress. Representatives Murch, Wright, Ford, Weaver and Gillette responded in brief speeches.

Foreign News.

In the British House of Commons Lord George F. Hamilton, vice-president of the council, said that since January six cargoes of American cattle were found to be infected with pleuro pneumonia.

Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes & Co., of Middlesborough, England, with a capital of $2,475,000, and Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the same place, both in the iron trade and formerly doing a large business, have failed.

The town of Halas, on Lake Halasto, seventy-five miles south-southeast of Pesth, Hungary, has been inundated in consequence of continuous rains. Floods have destroyed 300 houses in Kottori. The harvest prospects in that district are ruined.

A London dispatch says that 120,000 colliers met in conference at Barnsley, the center of the Yorkshire mining district. They decided to demand an increase of ten per cent. on their pay, and it refused to stop work throughout the country. Another conference will be held in Birmingham in five weeks to fix the date for giving notice of a strike. The interval will be devoted to agitation.

A great fire at Povnah, India, destroyed about sixty houses.

Queen Victoria is now a great-grandmother, Princess Charlotte of Prussia, the wife of Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen, daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany and granddaughter of England's queen, having given birth to a daughter.

In Toronto Richard Casey, aged five years, John Casey, aged three years, and John Emard, aged five years, were burned to death in a shed which they fired while playing with matches. The same playthings started a fire in Montreal recently that swept off forty buildings.

Five persons were killed outright and several others were injured by a boiler explosion in Wallsall, England.

Late advices from the war in South America state that the Bolivians have retaken the city of Atacama, and that 15,000 Bolivian troops were marching to attack the Chilians.

Jacob Staempfli, a well-known Swiss politician, three times president of the Swiss Confederation, and subsequently a member of the Geneva Court of Arbitration on the Alabama claims, is dead in his sixtieth year.

Several large fires have occurred in East Russian towns, causing great distress. They are charged to the Nihilists, and in Orenburg alone seventy arrests for incendiarism have been made.

The International Congress to discuss projects for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama met at the Grand Hotel, Paris. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, engineer of the Suez canal, was elected president. Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, of the United States navy, was chosen one of the vice-presidents. All of the powers applied to sent delegates, including England, Italy and Russia. It was resolved to divide the members into five committees to discuss the undertaking.

Two Rotterdam trading companies with unpronounceable names have failed, with total liabilities placed at nearly $4,000,000.

The greater part of Lublin, a city of 20,000 inhabitants in Russian Poland, has been destroyed by fire.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Hereford introduced a bill to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes....Mr. Jonas presented a memorial of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, asking for a complete system of levees on the Mississippi river below Cairo....Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill, with amendments, to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coin of the United States for lawful money. He said the demand for the passage of the bill was general, and some relief should be given from the glut of subsidiary coin at the commercial centers. This bill would not affect the volume of currency. The bill was laid over....Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on striking out the clause recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay arrearages of pensions with the $10,000,000 kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency. It was decided in the negative—yeas, 25; nays, 37—and therefore the clause remains in the bill. Adjourned.

The bill removing the political disabilities of John S. Saunders, of Baltimore, was passed....The House resumed consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to coinage and to coin and bullion certificates, and a number of amendments were presented. Adjourned.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Cockrell authorizing and requesting the President to open a correspondence with France on the subject of a commercial treaty. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations....Mr. Beck explained the provisions of the Legislative Appropriation bill as it had been amended. Mr. Thurman proceeded to discuss the bill, and in a long speech argued in favor of the repeal of the test oath and the laws appointing supervisors of Federal elections. Adjourned.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount of the legal-tender notes of the United States that have been redeemed in coin since January 1, 1879, and also what amount of gold coin he considered himself authorized to keep in the Treasury to maintain specie resumption under the act of February 14, 1875....Debate on the Legislative Appropriation bill was participated in by Messrs. Eaton, Conkling, Voorhees and Kernan. Adjourned.

House.

Mr. Knott called up the Military Interference bill and moved the previous question, which was seconded. The question being "shall the bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding." The vote was taken and resulted—yeas, 127; nays, 97. So there not being the constitutional majority of two-thirds in the affirmative, the bill was rejected. All the Democrats voted "yea," and all the Republicans "nay." The ten Greenbackers who voted, voted with the Democrats. The veto message was then, on motion of Mr. Converse, referred to the Judiciary Committee. ....After discussion of the bill relating to the coinage laws and to coin and bullion certificates, the House adjourned.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Vest calling to know whether the government had acquired lands by purchase under the treaty of 1866 in the Indian Territory, and whether it is the intention to locate thereon Indians or freedmen, was passed....A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of John S. Saunders, of Baltimore....An amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill was agreed to, providing that a proper portion of the seeds authorized to be purchased by the Agricultural Department shall, if requested, be supplied to Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress for distribution among their constituencies. All the parts of the bill were passed upon with the exception of the political clauses....Mr. Kernan then argued in behalf of a repeal of the test oath and against any use of the army at the polls. Mr. Beck moved an amendment that, in order to provide for the speedy payment of the arrearages of pensions, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to use immediately in payment thereof that portion of the $10,000,000 in legal-tender currency now in the Treasury for the redemption of fractional currency, etc. Agreed to after discussion. Adjourned.

Mr. Killinger's motion to lay the Warner silver bill on the table was defeated by 109 yeas to 126 nays. The bill was then voted upon by sections. The first section provides that the gold coins shall be a one-dollar piece (or unit) of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, a quarter-eagle (or $2.50), a three-dollar piece, an eagle and a double eagle. Agreed to—105 to 94. The second section provides that the silver coins shall be a dollar (or unit), a half-dollar, a quarter-dollar and a dime; that the weight of the dollar shall be 412½ grains, troy; the weight of the half-dollar twelve and one-half grammes, and the weight of the quarter and the dime one-half and one-fifth, respectively, of that of the half-dollar. Also, that silver dollars in the Treasury, when reduced in weight by natural abrasion more than one per cent., shall be recoined. Agreed to. Adjourned.

After a spirited debate provision was made for a committee of nine which shall consider the numerous petitions regarding the traffic in liquor....Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1879, and June 30, 1880. Ordered printed and recommitted. The bill appropriates $131,900 for the payment of letter-carriers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and $25,000 for the additional salary of letter-carriers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. It provides that in cities of less than 75,000 inhabitants the salary of letter-carriers shall be $800, and in cities of more than 75,000 inhabitants letter-carriers shall be divided into two classes—one to receive $900 and the other $800 per annum. It also authorizes the employment of letter-carriers in cities of not less than 30,000 inhabitants, provided the free delivery in cities where it is now established shall not be affected thereby....After further discussion of the Warner silver bill the House adjourned.

The Horrors of Famine.

The following are extracts from a letter from the Rev. J. B. Ginsburg, missionary to the Hebrews at Mogadore, Morocco: "We have passed a season of indescribable difficulties, misery, sickness and trial ever since I returned to my station. Hundreds, I may well say thousands, pressed to the gates for relief; skeletons—emaciated by hunger, almost naked, bearing traces of every possible disease and suffering—who, for a loaf of bread, would be trodden down by the crush, bruised and not unfrequently seriously injured; sometimes a leg or arm broken in their eagerness to be the first to receive relief. When out of town on my daily walks, I hardly ever returned without picking up a dying man, woman or child, sometimes two or three at a time; brought back to town, a plate of soup and a cover were sufficient to bring life to the dying. More than once have I met a young man or woman coming from the country with no strength to finish the last quarter of a mile; with bruised head and broken teeth from falls in the effort to get up from the ground. The starvation was not confined to men; cattle, camels, horses, asses, sheep and poultry have all, or nearly all, perished; but the dogs have survived, and in their insatiable hunger, finding no food in towns and abandoned by their masters, who either died or left their villages in search of food, fed on human flesh. Roaming over the country in bands of twenty, thirty or fifty, they sometimes even attacked any human being they met and devoured him. Some twenty women and men were eaten up within one mile of the town. One day I was busy by the river side, with the help of my servant, giving assistance to a dying young woman, when our attention was drawn to an Arab who was being eaten by dogs. He was dead before we reached him, and we had only the painful duty of burying the remains decently in the sand. I must apologize for writing about such hideous misery to you. But, dreadful to read, what is it to witness? There are cases which have come before me that I really cannot put on paper. More than 13,000 have in this town perished from hunger. There were dead or dying lying in every street in and out of town. The dead were buried not more than one span deep, and the dogs soon uncovered the earth. There is hardly a house where there is not one sick person. In the Mullah, or Jewish quarter, every house has been turned into an hospital."

Lukens' "Pith and Point."

A man who sells alum may not be an alumnus of any college.

Winking at others' faults soon makes us indifferent to our own.

Prudence and economy come in small packages, like compressed herbs.

Merit is a claim ignored by our enemies and sneered at by our friends.

Poverty is one of those inconveniences for which there appears to be no help.

More time is wasted in conjecture than is ever willingly spent in consummation.

The rapid growth of friendship is too frequently precursor of its hasty overthrow.

There is more anxiety when a vessel is over-due than when its owner's note is in the same predicament.

When we have wit enough to humble ourselves in our own opinion, we cease worrying about the world's.

Fuming and fretting over probabilities has deterred many men from attempting that which might be a possible success. —*New York News.*

A late invention is a boot made of paper. It will last as long as the leather article, and is said to be equally efficient in raising a crop of corns and bunions.—*St. Louis Spirit.*

The length of a lady's train should never be under a foot.—*Boston Post.*

An Enterprising Boy.

The Detroit brigade of bootblacks was increased by one yesterday. A passenger train from the East carried one more passenger than the conductor knew of, because the said passenger was concealed on the trucks and looked more like a hunk of mud than a live boy of fourteen years old. He came across the river with the others, and after a brief look around the depot he walked up to a hackman and said:

"Old boy, I'm right from Jersey City, with nothing to eat for two full days and not a red in my pocket. I'm game, I am. Lend me a quarter and I'll make it a dollar before noon."

"I don't know you," replied the hackman.

"Nor I you, but that's all right. A man who won't lend a live boy a quarter to get a start in life is no man at all." Come, what d'ye say?"

He got the money, and walking up to a bootblack who stood shivering in the cool air, he said:

"Boy, you'll never make a shiner in the world. Your forte is landscape painting or counting bank notes. I'll gin ye a quarter for yer kit, and if ye ever want money for a pint of peanuts call on me."

It was a trade. There was a new box of blacking and a pretty fair brush, and the new boy no sooner had the box under his arm than he cried out in a wonderfully shrill voice:

"Come and see me! Come and be shone by a chap who kin make yer butes look nicer in two minits than a slouch could in four days. Hold out your feet an' giu me a chance to lay the corner stone of a fortune—and don't you forget it!"

He secured five "blacks" as fast as he could work, and in twenty minutes he had paid back the quarter. In half an hour he was fifteen cents ahead, and then he rubbed his aching arms and said:

"I've got to drop sunthin' down for my stomach to lay hold on and then I'll come out and make the fur fly. It'll take me two hours yet to get limbered up and feel like a buzz-saw run by chain lightning, but when I do git to work in earnest I shall use up a brush every nine minutes all day long."

After he had procured a cheap breakfast at a restaurant he found himself confronted by four or five bootblacks who looked as though they had planned to give him the bounce.

"Morning, gents," said the new boy, as he looked from one to the other. "No use giving me any copperas, my beauties, for I've struck this town to stay. I'm right on the black. I'd rather black butes, but I can black eyes if I'm forced to. I'm a Keeley motor—only more so. I strike, kick, bite and pull hair all at one motion, and it takes three policemen to pull me away from the mangled remains of my victims."

The boys consulted together and concluded not to tackle him, and in five minutes more they were giving him their friendship. He led them back to the depot, stood them in line, and said:

"Now, slouches, you stick by me and I'll stick by you. This town hain't never bin half worked, and I know it. Down East we all thought you used dishwater and stove blacking instead of shoe-polish. Repress yer emotion and see me tear myself all to flinders."

The new boy moved around like a top, worked like a pony engine, talked like a candidate, and made twenty cents in about ten minutes. Putting the "chink" down into his old vest pocket, he swung his box over his shoulder, and remarked:

"Sixty cents afore ten o'clock of the first day is good 'nuff. Now, I want to go up town, see the streets, study architecture, steal me a dog, and this afternoon I'll feel as if I was born here and had been in jail half a dozen a times. Ta-ta, children; don't spend your money for taffy while I'm gone!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Leadville, Colorado, is 10,400 feet above the sea.

Traveling is Extra-Hazardous If the tourist is unprovided with some medicinal resource. Changes of temperature, food and water of an unaccustomed or unwholesome quality, and a route that lies in the tropics or other regions where malaria exists, are each and all fraught with danger to one who has been improvident enough to neglect a remedial safeguard. The concurrent testimony of many *voyageurs* by land and sea establishes the fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables those who use it to encounter hazards of the nature referred to with impunity; and that, as a medicine adapted to sudden and unexpected exigencies, it is peculiarly valuable. Disorders of the liver, the bowels and the stomach, fever and ague, rheumatism and nervous ailments, brought on by exposure, are among the maladies to which emigrants, travelers and new settlers are most subject. These and others yield to the action of the Bitters promptly and completely.

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PATENT RIGHTS AT AUCTION.—The regular monthly auction sale of Patent Rights occurred Monday last at the New York Patent Exchange, 67 Liberty St., N. Y. Among the most notable were Combination Table Bedstead, $600; Pump, $1,100; Wood Cutting and Splitting Machine, $3,100; Spring Bedsteads, $5,000; Hay Loaders, $1,500; Car Windows, $550; Insect Destroyer, $350; Potato Dropper, $1,000; Saddle Trees, $600.

Caught at Last. The notorious depredator Kate-Arrh, who has for so many years eluded the most accomplished and skillful detectives, has been caught at last in Buffalo, N. Y. For further particulars, ask your druggist for a bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, admitted to be the best remedy for catarrh yet compounded.

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THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt	09½ @	09½
Calves—State Milk	03½ @	04
Sheep	05½ @	06½
Lambs	06 @	10
Hogs—Live	03 @	04
Dressed	04 @	06
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	3 90 @	5 50
Western, good to fancy	3 90 @	6 75
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 17½ @	1 17½
White State	1 1· @	1 20
Rye—State	61 @	65
Barley—Two-Rowed State	6! @	62
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	43½ @	46
Southern Yellow	44 @	46
Oats—White State	38 @	42
Mixed Western	34 @	35½
Hay—Retail grades	65 @	80
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	40 @	45
Hops—State, new crop	05 @	12
Pork—Mess	9 12½ @	9 1·½
Lard—City Steam	06. 5. @	06 21
Petroleum—Crude 07½ @ 07½	Refined—	08½
Wool—State and Penn. XX	35 @	35
Butter—State Creamery	16 @	19
Dairy	13 @	16
Western Creamery	13 @	19
Factory	05 @	12
Cheese—State Factory	04 @	0 ½
Skims	02 @	03
Western Factory	02 @	07
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	11½ @	11½

PHILADELPHIA

Flour—Penn. choice to fancy	5 00 @	5 25
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 14 @	1 15
Amber	1 15½ @	1 16
Rye—State	58 @	58
Corn—State Yellow	43 @	43
Oats—Mixed	32 @	33
Butter—Creamery Extra	16 @	18
Cheese—New York Factory	09 @	(9½
Petroleum—Crude 07½ @ 07½	Refined,	08½

BUFFALO.

Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 25 @	5 75½
Wheat—Red Winter	1 09 @	1 10
Corn—New Western	40 @	40
Oats—State	32 @	33
Barley—Two-Rowed State	62 @	62

BOSTON.

Beef—Cattle, live weight	04½ @	08½
Sheep	05½ @	05½
Hogs	04½ @	04½
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	6 50 @	8 25
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	47 @	48
Oats—Extra White	37 @	40
Rye—State	65 @	66
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	35 @	37
Unwashed, " "	21 @	26

BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Cattle, live weight	04½ @	05½
Sheep	04 @	06
Lambs	05 @	·7
Hogs	04½ @	06

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